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Approval Forecast For Reorganization; British Stock Rise

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 26, 1939

Reorganization Program Meets Approval

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt's proposals for Government reorganization met widespread approval in Congress today, although a few members objected to specific changes.

Senator King (D) of Utah said that if he found the plan would not promote economy and efficiency, he would offer a resolution to reject it. Some House Republicans took a similar attitude.

Even the critics, however, saw little possibility that Congress would veto the program.

British Stocks Rise in London Market

LONDON (AP)—British Government stocks and several industrials rose moderately on the Stock Exchange today on news of the decision to invoke conscription and the absence of any increase in the basic income tax rate for the 1939-40 budget.

British Conscription; Reich Snubs Envoys

The British Cabinet today placed before Parliament its project for military conscription, a step designed to impress Germany, while Berlin acted unimpressed, snubbing both the newly-returned British and French Ambassadors.

Nothing is better suited than compulsory military service, Prime Minister Chamberlain told Parliament, to "so impress the world" with British determination to resist "any attempt at general domination" in Europe.

Notice of the conscription decision was sent to Berlin, Rome, and other capitals.

Labor Party opposition indicated an unsuccessful fight against conscription.

In Berlin Sir Nevile Henderson, Britain's Ambassador, after waiting two days, succeeded in conveying to Chancellor Hitler a message from Mr. Chamberlain regarding British motives for conscription.

The Ambassador had to content himself with seeing Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, instead of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

The Führer himself meanwhile was welcoming with military honors Alexander Cinca-Markovich, Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, a country which has pledged co-operation with the Rome-Berlin axis.

German official spokesmen made it plain Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech of Friday—in which he will reply to President Roosevelt's peace appeal—had been completed and that nothing the British Prime Minister had to tell him would change it. Fourteen small nations have replied to Berlin's inquiry whether they feel menaced.

Robert Coulondre, French Ambassador, returned to Berlin after an absence since March 18. No Foreign Office officials greeted him.

U. S. Navy Reopens World War Plant

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy today ordered partial reopening of its $25,000,000 World War ordnance plant at South Charleston, W. Va., unused since the war, to speed warship construction.

Hull Offers Olive Branch to Germany

WASHINGTON—Secretary Hull held out indirectly to Germany the possibility of peacefully adjusting "reasonable and legitimate" grievances when he spoke last night to the Nation in a Red Cross appeal. But he hinted broadly that he believes America would resist any attempt to dominate the world by force.

Hull points the way to peace: Page 1.

President Outlines Path for Democracies

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt told the Children's Conference today that democracy's success rested not on "territory, financial power, machines, or armaments," but on the "deep-lying satisfaction" of its citizenship and on safeguarding the future of children.

In an address radiocast to the Nation, Mr. Roosevelt touched on international troubles by quoting from two recent addresses. He called his Pan-American Day assertion that men are "only prisoners within their own minds" and "have within themselves the power to become free at any moment"; and then quoted from his peace appeal to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini that "leaders of great nations have it in their power to liberate their peoples from the disaster that impends."

Mussolini Leaves Rome for Short Rest

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini has gone to his summer villa at Rocca Della Caminate for a short rest. Diplomats expressed belief this indicated a quiet period immediately ahead in Italian developments.

French Premier Studies Syrian Problem

PARIS (AP)—Premier Daladier held an unexpected conference today with ranking military and diplomatic chiefs on France's position in the Near East. The talk was understood to concern France's strained relations with its mandate of Syria and the means of handing over the Republic of Hatay (Alexandretta) to Turkey.

Turkey extends gains in field of diplomacy: Page 5.

French Suppress Edition of Strasbourg Paper

STRASBOURG, France (AP)—The French Government today pushed efforts to stamp out foreign propaganda in Alsace-Lorraine with confiscation of the current issue of the autonomy-advocating newspaper, "Elz," the Elsass Lothringen Zeitung.

Police seized copies of the publication when it appeared with an attack against France for recent decrees dissolving three Alsace-Lorraine organizations for pro-Nazi activity. The paper is owned by Dr. Karl Roos, member of the Strasbourg City Council, who was arrested Feb. 7 on an espionage charge.

Soviet Jails Phonograph Record Speculators

MOSCOW (AP)—Six speculators in phonograph records were sentenced today to prison terms ranging from five to eight years. Testimony showed they had bought records and then resold them at a big profit.

Hussein Zade Mahmed was sentenced to capital punishment on charges of writing hundreds of letters falsely denouncing honest workers.

Former Premier Negrin Sails for New York

LE HAVRE (AP)—Juan Negrin, last Premier of the Spanish Republican Regime, sailed for New York today in the liner Normandie. He declined to reveal his plans.

King Sticks to Plan to Use Cruiser

LONDON (AP)—Although Britain has an alternative passenger vessel ready to take King George and Queen Elizabeth to Canada, May 6, Buckingham Palace sources said nothing short of war in Europe will interrupt the original plan for passage on the battle cruiser Repulse.

Turkey Sees No Menace From Germany

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—The Turkish Government informed Germany today in response to a questionnaire that it does not consider itself menaced by the Reich. The questionnaire was a result of President Roosevelt's proposed nonaggression pledges to 31 nations by Germany and Italy. The new German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, has arrived here.

Leaders of American Red Cross Confer

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Mrs. Henry R. Rea
Committee Member

Norman H. Davis
Chairman

Mrs. August Belmont
Committee Member

Oil Firms Trying To Outwit Union To Move Tankers

Major oil companies, their tankers tied up by a nine-day strike in Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports, fought a battle of wits today with picketing seamen in an effort to get their valuable cargoes moving again.

By various stratagems and ruses, company officials sought to get substitute seamen past the picket lines, while the strikers strove to anticipate every company move in order to keep substitutes off the idle vessels.

One of Three Issues

The strike was called on April 18 when officers of the National Maritime Union were unable to agree with representatives of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Tidewater Oil Company, and C. D. Mallory Company on terms for renewal of an annual contract.

The dispute has tied up six oil tankers in Boston harbor and nearly 50 others elsewhere. It is one of three labor controversies in Boston affecting the transportation of fuel, and coincides with the national dispute between the soft coal operators and officials of the United Mine Workers for which the Federal Government has appointed a mediator.

The seamen's strike was marked in Boston by the intervention of Leo F. O'Brien, United States Shipping Commissioner, as a neutral referee in the battle over tanker personnel to see that no ships sailed unless their crews were properly licensed and large enough to comply with Federal laws.

Upset Equality

The maneuverings served to illustrate the workings of legal collective bargaining at the point of deadlock.

The Standard Oil of New Jersey, which yesterday morning failed to get several automobile loads of substitute seamen through the picket lines at its Everett plant, succeeded later in putting the men aboard the tanker Thomas H. Wheeler by using a launch. Only 75 per cent of the necessary crew of about 30 was got aboard, however, when the Union discovered the device and put picket boats in the harbor to prevent further transfers by this method.

A more dramatic story of the transportation of substitutes under cover of darkness to a tanker anchored nine miles off Newport, R. I., with a short-handed crew, was related here this morning by two strikers who said they had posed as strikebreakers to "find out what was going on."

Violence broke out in the strike this morning when five men attacked Charles V. Kimball, former Navy sailor, as he sought to enter the Appraisers Stores Building to obtain a seamen's certificate at the office of Commissioner O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien summoned Boston police. The Appraisers' Stores Building was being picketed.

Boston Fuel Strike

Prospects of settlement of a part of the second fuel dispute in Boston loomed today. Drivers of fuel oil trucks agreed to vote separately tomorrow on a compromise proposal which was defeated on Sunday by a joint meeting of the fuel oil and coal truck drivers, members of Local 68 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers.

Since the coal men outnumbered the oil drivers by a large percentage, there were predictions at the State House that the oil men might vote to return to work independently of fellow members of the Union.

The third fuel tie-up in Boston is that of longshoremen at coal piers serving dealers involved in the truck drivers' strike and lockout. The longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, have tied up three freighters and 10 barges containing coal.

Saltonstall asked to aid mediation bill: Page 11.

Children and Democracy: U. S. Launches Wide Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—Under instructions from President Roosevelt, 500 members of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy today began a canvass of ways in which American children may be assured of a fuller measure of security and opportunity, along with the freedom they enjoy as citizens of a democracy.

President Roosevelt told the initial session of the Conference, held in the historic East Room of the White House, that "the success of democratic institutions is measured not by extent of territory, financial power, machines, or armaments, but by the desires, the hopes and the deep-lying satisfactions of the individual men, women and children who make up its citizenship."

The Conference is the fourth in a series on child welfare held under presidential auspices since the beginning of the twentieth century. The first Conference was called by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909 and led to the mothers' pension movement and the establishment, in 1912, of the U. S. Children's Bureau.

Conferences Bear Fruit

The second Conference, held in 1919 at the close of the World War, drew up standards of child welfare which influenced national activity in behalf of children for many years. The last Conference, called by President Hoover 10 years ago, produced the children's charter urging satisfactory schooling and health services for every child.

The new Conference is being organized under the direction of Miss Katharine Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, who feels a reasserting of the Nation's duty toward its children advisable in the light of developments abroad in the last 10 years.

Following today's meeting, committees will spend the next six or eight months preparing material for submission to the final session of the conference to be held early in 1940.

President Roosevelt outlined their work for the delegates by comparing the democratic assumption of a happy and profitable home and school life for each child with conditions as they exist today.

"We are concerned about the children of the unemployed," he said.

"We are concerned about other children who are without adequate shelter or food or clothing because of the poverty of their parents.

"We are concerned about the children of migratory families who have no settled place of abode or normal community relationships.

"We are concerned about the children of minority groups in our population who, confronted with discrimination and prejudice, must find it difficult to believe in the just ordering of life or the ability of the adults in their world to deal with life's problems.

"We are concerned about the children living beyond the reach of medical service or lacking medical service because their parents cannot pay for it.

"We are concerned about the children who are not in school or who attend schools poorly equipped to meet their needs.

"We are concerned about the children who are outside the reach of religious influences, and are denied help in attaining a faith in an ordered universe and in the fatherhood of God.

"We are concerned about the future of our democracy when children cannot make the assumptions that mean security and happiness."

Purpose of Democracy

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that in providing for children, democracy is not only training its future leaders, but is also preparing its people for the discharge of the duties of citizenship in the determination of general policies and the selection of those persons who are to be entrusted with special duties. "Beyond this," he added,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

British Offer to Germany Backed by Military Draft; Hull Points Way to Peace

U. S. is ready to make its contribution to peaceful adjustment, he declares.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—With Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag speech close at hand, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, issued a moving plea that nations with "reasonable and legitimate grievances" choose the road to peaceful adjustment which yet stands open, with all the unmeasured riches, spiritual, and economic, which would flow from such a choice.

To this work of enlarging international justice under law, he declared before the annual convention of the American Red Cross, the United States is "prepared to make our appropriate contribution."

The alternative road leading to war, the Secretary said, would inflict incalculable injury upon their "own people and upon the world at large," and the United States would stand equally prepared to contribute heavily to resistance. And then Mr. Hull voiced his own personal reason for hope:

"I for one cannot believe that any Nation today has irrevocably entered upon a road from which there is not turning save in the direction of a new widespread war."

President Also Speaks

The Secretary of State's words were heard by the evening session of the Convention yesterday, and supplemented an earlier address by President Roosevelt which offered the nation's thanks to the Red Cross for its tireless humanitarian labors in a year of many troubles. "In a world disturbed by war and fear of war," the President said, "the unselfish devotion of the Red Cross to the welfare of others stands out in striking contrast to inhumane acts which have shocked our conscience."

The Hull speech went even further than the President's recent statements in its forceful statement of the Administration's foreign policy. In cold, significant tones, Mr. Hull asserted that "there has never been, and there is not today, room on this earth for a political organization of mankind under which a single nation or a group of nations will enslave and dominate all the others."

And he added that if America's hopes for peace are disappointed and "the red flames of war" illumine our horizon, "we are equally prepared to defend successfully our national interests and our cherished institutions."

"National Interests"

It was noted in diplomatic quarters that whereas President Roosevelt in recent statements has limited the implied use of American force to defense of the American hemisphere, Secretary Hull defined the sphere which America would defend in terms of "national interests" and "institutions." Such

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Conscription Covers Six-Month Service

By the Associated Press

London, April 26

The British Government's conscription proposal requires men between 20 and 21 to serve six months in the regular army, with choice of then joining the Territorial Army similar to the National Guard in the United States, or the Army reserve.

Less than 310,000 men a year would be affected. Special courts for conscientious objectors are planned.

In 1916—some 17 months after the World War began—Britain introduced conscription and through it inducted 2,100,000 men into the service.

Britain determined to resist any attempt at world domination, Chamberlain says.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 26—An offer to Germany of a "general settlement" was made by Great Britain today—an offer extended with a hand strengthened by the decision to introduce compulsory military service for the first time in Britain's modern history.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, disclosing the conscription plans in the House of Commons, warned of Britain's determination to offer "firm resistance to any attempt at general domination." It was a warning on the eve of Reichsführer Hitler's forthcoming Reichstag speech, which is expected to embrace the German reply to various international peace efforts.

The Prime Minister's offer to the Reich was made during questioning. Britain, he said, was ready to discuss a "general settlement" with the German Government if satisfied it was "welcome" and "likely to have useful results."

He told questioners also that his Government was ready to participate in any world conference, although no specific invitation had been received from President Roosevelt, who appealed to Italy and Germany for a 10 to 25-year peace agreement.

Needed in New Diplomacy

Conscription—a step taken hard on the heels of yesterday's introduction of a record peacetime budget to finance the speeding of rearmament—is promised to be on a temporary basis. Men between 20 and 21 would be inducted for training in the regular army under the measure which will be submitted to a vote in the Commons next week. Though it will be opposed by Labor, its enactment is generally expected through the Government's majority.

Two major reasons are given for this sudden plunge into a system which is regarded with deep suspicion by British people of all shades of political opinion. The first is the need for the expansion of British military forces in the present period of unrest. Second: British diplomacy has found itself seriously handicapped in its strenuous efforts to build up a peace front during the past few weeks by the strong belief in the Capitals of East Europe that Britain "doesn't really mean business."

The attitude of several countries, particularly Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Soviet Russia, toward the Axis and the peace-front groups respectively is understood to hinge largely on the conscription issue. Indeed it has even been hard to convince the Poles, Greeks, and Rumanians who are recipients of Britain's new guarantees against aggression that Britain either had the intention or strength to carry out these sweeping promises.

Hence the Government, despite having given a pledge when it came to office—a pledge reiterated personally more than once by Premier Chamberlain himself—has decided that circumstances have so changed that it must demand a release from this undertaking.

Hitherto in the fateful series of measures adopted since Herr Hitler annexed Czecho-Slocakia, the British Government has had the unanimous support of Parliament. The conscription decision, however, cuts right across the unanimity, since the Labor and Liberal Opposition still strongly supports voluntarism. The National Council of Labor last night issued a statement expressing its "uncompromising opposition" to conscription.

Can Labor Be Won Over?

The urgent question now arises as to whether and if so how Labor's dislike for compulsion can be assuaged. Conversations with some of the Labor leaders indicates that their chief fear is lest compulsion should be utilized to whittle down Trade Union rights and privileges. Government circles hope it will be possible to meet Labor on this.

Another point which it is hoped will influence Labor is that compulsory military service is to be accompanied by control of profits from armaments. Conscriptionists here, for instance, the group of M. P.'s who introduced the conscription resolution in the House of Commons last week, have mostly favored the idea that conscription be applied not only to man power, but to money and machine power as well.

Despite the apparent cleavage which has been brought into Parliamentary counsels by the Government's decision, most judges agree that it is a cleavage of method rather than of objective. Oppositionists base their objec-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Higher Insurance Rate for Accident Drivers Is Urged

With the support of counsel for insurance companies, Representative Hollis Gott (R), Arlington, today asked the Legislature to approve a plan whereby drivers involved in automobile accidents would pay higher rates than those deemed "safe drivers."

Representative Gott said that only 5 per cent of the drivers on the road cause the accidents, while only 1½ per cent are known as "repeaters."

It is obviously unfair, he insisted before the Legislative Committee on Insurance, to force all drivers to pay uniform rates regardless of whether they are careful or not. Under the terms of the Gott Bill, Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington would be empowered to set up standards for determining the relative safeness of drivers. This might, Representative Gott explained, be based on the severity and frequency of accidents in which drivers were involved.

Placed in Pool

The insurance on such demerited drivers would be placed in a pool and distributed to the insurance companies at a higher rate.

John W. Downs, legal counsel for the Massachusetts Insurance Companies, told the Committee that in his opinion it was manifestly unfair to charge safe, competent drivers the same rate as those proved to be unsafe drivers.

He said that in his opinion the Gott demerit system would act as a corrective on drivers because carelessness and hazardous driving would cost them money.

Mr. Downs said that a somewhat similar arrangement is effective in Illinois where two pools are maintained, one for mutual companies and one for stock concerns. The poor risks are allotted on percentage basis of each firm's total business. Concerns writing a great deal of automobile insurance are given a large proportion of the undesirable risks.

To Report Later

The Committee took the proposal under consideration and will report to the Legislature at a later date.

Another change in insurance procedure was heard by the Committee when Assistant Attorney General Daniel J. Doherty advised strict regulation of insurance "advisers, analysts, and counselors."

Merle G. Summers, Secretary of the Massachusetts Life Underwriters Association, told the Committee that these counsellors sometimes urge clients to turn in present policies and take out those of a different type, and that, in his opinion, some of the counsellors are not qualified to give worth-while advice. Mr. Summers said the usual fee is 25 per cent of the cash surrender value of a client's policies, and that they often have clients sign an agreement to pay this sum, forcing surrender if the client does not have the cash.

This Changing World

Barter, New Style—Plan for Swapping American Wheat and Cotton for Tin And Rubber for Storage Against Emergency—No Violation of Hull Policy

By H. B. Elliston

Trade by barter as practiced by Nazi Germany has come in for so many denunciations that the essay into the same no-system by the United States may look like inconsistency. But the inconsistency is only on the surface. There is a radical difference between the German practice and the American proposal, and Secretary Hull may continue to inveigh against German barter without a blush, for no violation of his policy can be charged against the projected swap of American cotton and wheat for British, Belgian, and Dutch tin and rubber.

Barter deals made by Germany throw monkey wrenches into the mechanism of world trade. An illustration will show what I mean. Some time ago Germany bought up the coffee surplus of Colombia. A certain price was fixed upon, and that price in marks was held in Berlin, for Colombia to draw against in buying German goods. Germany, however, could not use all the coffee. And so it started to export it to other coffee consumers, not at the world price, but for what it would bring. Here you have an example of how a barter deal can hammer down the price of a world commodity and, into the bargain, destroy a normal market. No wonder Colombia eventually withdrew its Minister from Berlin!

The new barter, however, is not related at all to world trade. It is extra-trade. These commodities will be exchanged direct, not for sale and consumption, but for storage as stock piles against the emergency of wartime shortages. The plan might be called insurance instead of trade. For it would not interfere at all with current transactions, nor would it affect the world price of the commodities involved. This is the understanding upon which Mr. Hull is proceeding.

* * *

How co-operative the parties will be remains to be seen. America imports tin and rubber along a trade route that might be closed and will certainly be impeded in wartime. Hence the need for a stock pile. America, of course, can obtain the commodities needed for exchange from the surpluses already in Government warehouses against which Uncle Sam has advanced loans to the farmers. As to Britain and the others, these would equally need American wheat and cotton. Stock piles of these commodities would relieve the convoys from commercial pilotage immediately on the outbreak of war. The only difference between the two situations is that Britain and the others would have to buy their tin and rubber from the trade before they could make the swap for wheat and cotton.

So the British and others may be asking: Why doesn't Uncle Sam buy the tin and the rubber with cash? The reasons are two. First, there is an enormous store of wheat and cotton hanging over the market in the United States' possession. Secondly, the Administration has little enough cash in prospect for the specific purpose of buying tin and rubber.

* * *

Both commodities are listed as strategic materials. There are 20 more, and all told, the War Department asks for an appropriation of $200,000,000 for stock piles. Yet the Senate has just appropriated $60,000,000! Thus the available funds seem likely to be much below the sum necessary to stock up materials. And the outlook for more funds does not seem good, judging from the debates. For the stock-pile discussions don't appear to be based on buying abroad. Lodge of Massachusetts has the idea of storing cotton textiles; Nye of North Dakota imaginatively thinks that more tin than the piece he exhibited will be found in his home state. And so it goes. Senators, faced with the stock-pile proposal, are thinking not only of the amount required, but how the windfall might be attached internally, rather than sent out. There's a shortage of funds to begin with, but more importantly, there's great competition for those diminished funds.

Thus the swap would help to settle a few domestic problems without in any way damaging the state of world prices, or the condition of world trade.

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Britain's Offer to Reich Backed by Military Draft

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tions to compulsion, not on any desire to hamper Britain's efforts to build a system of security strong enough to resist any aggression, but on the argument that compulsory military service will necessarily upset the nation's life and that better results can be obtained by sticking to voluntarism which has served Britain well in the past and wasn't even completely surrendered during the World War.

A few anti-conscriptionists—like Capt. Liddell Hart, the military expert who spoke against the motion "That the time has come for the enforcement of compulsory training for the National Service," in the Cambridge University Union debate last night—believes Britain's role in any future war should be to concentrate on munitions output rather than on building a large expeditionary force. Oppositionists also think the method encourages malingering.

Captain Hart's opponent in the Union debate was Mr. Leopold Amery, Conservative, and the antis won by 204 to 144.

To the objection that conscription is undemocratic, which is heard in some quarters, the reply is made that France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, and other countries do not find it so. The Popular Front in France did not abolish it, nor has the present Labor Coalition Government in Sweden.

Another important though less fundamental aspect of the question which has been raised in some quarters is that there is not at present enough equipment to arm the contingents it is proposed to call up for training. Government supporters frankly admit this, but claim that a good deal of early training is without arms and consists of physical exercises, marching, and getting fit generally.

Labor Cries of 'Shame'

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—The Prime Minister's proposal for conscription in the House of Commons today brought protests from members of the Labor Party, where opposition to conscription has many times been voiced.

Lord Snell, a Labor leader, said that the Government "has no excuse for breaking its promise not to introduce conscription in peacetime" and that "the Labor movement feels it has been betrayed."

The British Trade Unions Council and the Scottish Trade Unions Council issued statements opposing conscription. When the Prime Minister mentioned measures to deal with conscientious objectors, the Laborite, J. McGovern, shouted, "You have plenty of them."

Later Labor members shouted "Resign! Resign!" at Mr. Chamberlain.

The scholarly Mr. Campbell Stephen, Glasgow Laborite, asked: "Since the Prime Minister has adopted bit by bit the policy laid down by (Winston) Churchill, does he not think that in every decency he should get out of the Premiership and let Churchill in?"

The Prime Minister, slumped on a Treasury bench, did not answer, and Mr. Stephen's colleagues shouted, "Resign! Resign."

When Mr. Chamberlain said that the first classes to be called would be those of 20 and 21 years, there were cries of "Shame! Shame!" from the Labor benches.

A semi-official spokesman said that the age limit would be somewhat elastic. It was explained that some may be allowed to train before they are 20 if it is more convenient.

The Prime Minister had appealed earlier to a Labor group, which came to his official residence, for Parliamentary support but the Labor and Liberal Opposition was certain to oppose the measure bitterly.

Union Fee Rebels: Pickets Halt Work

SOMERSET, Pa. (AP) — Embittered farmers and laborers protesting the payment of a $15 union initiation fee to get jobs have staged a parade along a seven-mile link of Pennsylvania's $60,000,000 superhighway, forcing crews to halt work.

As the pickets, estimated at 100 by one of their number, appeared at the eastern tip of the link, 10 workman in a brush-clearing crew threw away their tools. Some of the workers joined the pickets as they moved westward along the "dream highway" toward four other separated crews.

The seven-mile stretch is being built by the county construction company which has signed a closed shop contract with the A. F. L. Construction, General Labor and Material Handlers Union. Farmers April 25 stormed the union headquarters in Somerset and drove two of the Union's organizers from the community.

Nicaraguans Fair Bound

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP)—President Somoza, his wife and several high officials here left for a three months' trip that will take them to New Orleans and the San Francisco and New York Fairs. They also plan to visit President Roosevelt at the White House.

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Navy to Own Base At Los Angeles If Voters Say So

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Here in one of the "home" ports of the United States Fleet is being waged a campaign for the City to give to the Navy clear title to the rented air base fronting on the anchorage frequented by the Navy more than any other roadstead.

The campaign comes to a climax with the May 2 vote on an enabling provision to give the powers to the Mayor and City Council; highlighting the issue is its appearance as an old-fashioned "swap," for the City hopes to get title to an intown golf course, now owned by the Federal Government on tax default.

$2,000,000 Field

Already the City and the various agencies of the Federal Government have spent some $2,000,000 in developing Reeves Field into the major land base for repairs of aircraft attached to the Fleet. In 1935, the Navy obtained a 30-year permit to use the former mud flat, and most of the base has taken shape under the $1-a-year tenancy of the Navy.

The Navy has indicated that it would greatly appreciate clear title, encouraging the inference that with permanence assured it will embark on a long-range program to add training and tactical establishments and thereby make Reeves Field perhaps the largest all-round airport under naval jurisdiction.

That the increased personnel will mean increased business for the City is the chief selling point in the election campaign. Even though this were not enough to insure the expression of "generosity" by the City on May 2, other selling points are: the recognition by the City that the Navy must be assured a permanence that can come only through title; and the tangent hope that the gesture of approval by the voters will be reciprocated immediately by the gift of the Rancho Country Club to the City for use as a municipal golf links.

If the voters approve, the City and Council will then be in a position to bargain; there is general opinion that the deal will officially result in a $1 purchase by the Navy with unofficial Navy pledges of support for pressure in Washington on the golf angle.

The tideland expanse has blossomed with permanent-looking buildings, hard-surfaced runways, and modern ramps for handling seaplanes. The seaplane basin is protected by a 1,400-foot breakwater, while the whole front of Reeves Field receives the benefit of the harbor's immense breakwater.

The proposal, No. 2 on the ballot, involves the grant of 328 acres, 100 of which are water acres.

Rulers' Anniversary

LONDON (AP)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth observed quietly at Buckingham Palace April 26 the 16th anniversary of their marriage.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Good Propaganda

Topical

Winning Poster in British Safety Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Persuasion through posters is one of the methods Britain is using to make its highways safer and a "Safety First" road conduct instinctive to drivers and pedestrians.

This poster, which recalls the days of pencil and slate when traffic was slower and less, was prize-winner in a recent National "Safety First" Association Poster Competition. It was designed by Patrick W. Gierth of London.

Conscription and Peace: Chamberlain Gives Plans

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's outline of plans for peace-time conscription in Britain broke with the long-held tradition of voluntary army service. At the same time he offered an olive branch to Germany, held at a strong arm's length.

These are his key points:

The Offer to the Reich: "The British Government would be ready to take part in a discussion with the German Government with a view to a general settlement if they were satisfied such a discussion would be welcome and would be likely to have useful results.

"Although the British Government had not received any specific invitation from President Roosevelt to participate in a world conference we have made it clear that we warmly welcomed his initiative and would be willing to participate in any conference.

"His Majesty's Government are willing to consider any proposal that may be brought forward for the better distribution of raw material, to the access of which there is practically no restriction in the British Colonial Empire."

Immediate action: "We hope it (the bill for conscription) will be passed without any delay in order that we may be empowered to act under it at once.

"I may say that every other country in Europe has the powers which we seek to obtain under this bill and practically every one has availed itself of them at one time or other to effect partial mobilization of its forces."

Not to wage but to prevent war: "The Government has given consideration also to the new liabilities which, with the approval of all quarters of the House, they have incurred in Europe within the last month and to the means they have at their disposal to discharge them effectively. I need perhaps hardly repeat that the object of the assurances we have given to certain countries as well as of conversations now proceeding with other Governments is not to wage war but to prevent it."

To impress the world: "We cannot but be impressed with the view shared by other democratic countries and especially by our friends in Europe that despite the immense efforts this country has already made by way of rearmament nothing would so impress the world with the determination of this country to offer firm resistance to any attempt at general domination as its acceptance of the principle of compulsory military service, which is the universal rule on the continent.

"There is obvious weakness in the voluntary system which allows one man to devote himself to pleasure while his neighbor has to devote his leisure and his holidays to training himself to be ready in war to risk his life and the future of his family for his country."

Changing the "no conscription" pledge: "It is, I believe, generally understood and accepted that in time of war military service would be made compulsory from the outset. But hitherto it has not been thought necessary to introduce any such measures in peace time and I myself have renewed a pledge given by my predecessor that compulsory service would not be introduced during the life of this Parliament in peace time.

"We are not at war now, but when every country is training all its resources to be ready for war, when confidence in the maintenance of peace is being undermined and everyone knows that if war were to come we might pass into it in a matter not of weeks but of hours, no one can pretend that this is peace time in any sense in which the term could fairly be used."

Conscription of wealth: "I will now mention another matter which has frequently been referred to in the course of discussions on the subject of compulsory military service—namely, what is sometimes called "conscription of wealth." Wealth is, of course, very largely "conscripted" already—income tax, surtax and estate duties are at a high level. All have been increased year after year. Further increases in surtax and estate duties have just been announced. We intend to take further steps to limit profits of firms mainly engaged on the rearmament program, and necessary legislation will be introduced at an early date.

"Already departments exercise the greatest possible care in fixing prices, to insure that only reasonable profits are made; but experience shows the difficulty of providing for all possible contingencies beforehand, and in the case of establishments, I have indicated it is felt that definite limitation of profits is the only method of achieving the desired object with certainty."

Profiteering: "The time when the country is engaged in a major war is not a time when individuals should be increasing their fortunes out of conditions which war creates. It is their (the Government's) intention, therefore, that if such a war broke out, legislation should be enacted which would impose special penalties on profiteering and would provide that any increases of profit or increases of individual wealth should be appropriately curtailed to the benefit of the State."

The Armed Road to Peace: The acceleration and expansion of our rearmament program, the increase in the strength of the Territorial Army, the decision to establish a Ministry of Supply with power to secure priority for Government orders and now the proposals for compulsory training have all been designed with one single object, namely, to render this country able to carry out the engagements it has entered into in the belief that in that way the peace of Europe can best be secured."

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Britain Builds 14 Stratoliners For Flying High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Comfortable travel for Britishers at heights above the capricious and weather-shaken lower strata of the atmosphere nears realization as skilled workers at the Fairey factory begin construction of the first "supercharged" fuselage for the new F. C.-1 four-engined airliners. Fourteen of these 19-ton monoplanes are on order for use on European and Empire routes; they are designed to cruise at 220-230 m. p. h. and to operate with up to 30 passengers on board at a height of 15,000 feet—level with the summit of Mont Blanc, Europe's highest mountain.

Air is supplied to the sealed cabin at sea-level pressure by the action of two superchargers, driven by two of the four motors. Compressed air is forced through an inlet valve at a given pressure; should the pressure get too high an outlet valve to the cabin provides relief. The superchargers are designed to deliver 20 cubic feet of conditioned air a minute for every passenger, a quality more than double what is actually needed, and indicating that even the complete failure of one supercharger would not affect, or be noticed by, the passengers.

Saving of Load

The Fairey company's calculations show that power required to fly at 15,000 feet is only 85 per cent of that required to fly at the same speed at sea level. Consequent saving of fuel by an F. C.-1 airliner on a 1,000-mile trip at 15,000 feet over an otherwise identical flight made at 7,000 feet amounts to 500 pounds in weight—a useful addition to pay load.

Rate of climb of a normal airliner today is about 300 feet a minute; the aircraft could climb much more quickly but the passengers would probably be unpleasantly affected by the rapid change in atmospheric density. At this rate of climb 50 minutes' flying are needed to reach 15,000 feet. Descent to sea level must, in the interests of passenger comfort, take just as long. Hence, ascent and descent during a journey at an operational height of 15,000 feet would need 1 hour and 40 minutes, equivalent at 200 miles per hour to 330 miles flown. On a 500-mile flight, therefore, a present-day airliner would spend more than half the journey getting to and from 15,000 feet.

In comparison, the F. C.-1 will be able to cover more than 80 per cent of the journey at operational height of 15,000 feet and full cruising speed. It will safely ascend to 15,000 feet, without discomfort to the passengers in the supercharged cabin, in 15 minutes. On the postulated 500-mile flight the F. C.-1 would need only 100 miles to gain and to lose height. For the major part of the journey the engines would give full efficiency at their appropriate operating height, and the aircraft would be flying under optimum conditions.

Hidden Wings

Maximum speed in level flight of the F. C.-1 will be about 275 miles an hour. A retractable undercarriage is fitted to enhance streamlining. Power plant consists of four engines housed in the leading edge of the wings; they will probably be Bristol Taurus radial, air-cooled, sleeve-valve 1,025 h.p. units which are notable for their exceptionally small diameter, relative to power developed, and consequent low head resistance.

The airliner embodies auxiliary wings which are located in the after portion of the main monoplane wings. These auxiliaries are brought into action by the pilot during take-off and landing, thus providing much extra "lift" at crucial stages of flight, and temporarily converting the craft to biplane form. When the airliner is in full flying trim and well clear of the ground, the auxiliary wings are retracted into recesses in the main monoplane wings.

Child Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

"democracy must inculcate in its children capacities for living and assure opportunities for the fulfillment of those capacities."

Homer Folds, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New York and Vice-Chairman of the 1909 White House Conference, told the delegates that it was up to them to show the American public that democracy is on trial in its "practical administrative aspects." He added, "in identifying patriotism with performance, rather than with fireworks, we shall be on solid ground."

Abuse of freedom of the press which allows "output of foul magazines, salacious pictures, and perverted literature" was decried by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Robert F. Keegan, Executive Director of New York's Roman Catholic Charities. "Freedom of the press does not," he declared, "mean the license to undermine the moral fiber of the youth of our land and to pander to the lowest instincts."

After closing remarks by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Conference broke up into section meetings. It will close tonight with a dinner address by its Chairman, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Gold on the High Seas

LIVERPOOL, England (AP)—The Cunard-White Star liner Antonia has sailed for the United States with a gold cargo valued at more than £2,000,000 ($9,360,000). She carried no passengers.

A United Methodism: Plans Near Completion

By The Rev. Ralph Stoody

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26—Reunion of American Methodism, divided for nearly a century, approaches its culmination in the opening of the Uniting Conference here today.

Split over the slavery question in 1844 the two major branches have continued apart until in April, 1938, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, meeting in Birmingham, Ala., cast the final vote necessary to call the present Conference for unification. Northern Methodists had completed their approval two years earlier; into this union comes also a smaller body, the Methodist Protestant Church, which broke from the parent body in 1828 when an effort to inaugurate lay representation into the councils of the Church was defeated.

These three major branches of American Methodism will constitute the largest Protestant body in the United States when the declaration of union is officially pronounced here in the Municipal Auditorium on Friday, May 12. It is expected that the Conference will continue beyond that time in its legislative capacity, enacting provisions for a unified control of its missionary, educational, publishing, and administrative activities.

900 Delegates Attend

Nine hundred delegates, divided equally between the laity and the clergy, comprise this law-making body. Relative numerical strength of the constituent Churches was rather disregarded in this Uniting Conference with the thought that equal representation of the two larger bodies would safeguard the rights of the minority.

Four hundred delegates, therefore, represent 4,747,792 members and 27,054 congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 400 represent the 2,911,283 members and 17,136 congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 100 represent the 196,985 members and 2,065 congregations of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The total membership of the church which this Uniting Conference is authorized to form will closely approach 8,000,000, representing a constituency of approximately 20,000,000. Reports to the Uniting Conference show that the three merging churches received into fellowship during the past year 315,655 new members and increased their total Church property valuation of $656,474,867 by more than $4,000,000 during the same period. The total annual contributions of these three uniting denominations last year for maintaining their church and benevolent activities exceeded $80,000,000.

Communion Services

Bishop Herbert Welch of Boston was one of the three Methodist Episcopal Bishops representing the Northern Church to administer the Holy Communion to the other Bishops and delegates this morning at the Grace and Holy Trinity Cathedral. Three Southern Bishops and two clergymen of the Methodist Protestant Church represented their communions in the joint sacramental service. The Methodist Protestant Church does not have bishops, but according to the plan of union they will choose two to be consecrated to this office at the present Uniting Conference.

The use of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral for the opening service of the conference was regarded by the Bishops and delegates as in keeping with the wider spirit of unity and reminiscent of the never-broken connection of Methodism's founder, John Wesley, with the priesthood of the Church of England.

The Seminary Singers of Boston University, composed of divinity students and directed by Prof. Charles R. Houghton, provided music for the sacramental service. Led by the 60 Bishops of the two Methodist Churches the 900 delegates charged with achieving unification marched in procession from the Cathedral to the Municipal Auditorium which for at least three weeks will be the scene of their legislative duties.

Secretary Is Named

Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Washington, acting Senior Bishop and Chairman of the Commission which has promoted union, opened the business session. Dr. James H. Straughn of Baltimore, President of the Methodist Protestant Church, offered prayer and the episcopal address was delivered by Bishop John M. Moore of Dallas, Texas. Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Dr. Lud H. Estes of Memphis, Tenn., former Secretary of the General Conference of the Southern Methodists, was elected Secretary of the Uniting Conference.

This afternoon the delegates will form into eight large committees for the consideration of the reports of preliminary committees on matters of readjustment due to varying policies in the three uniting Churches.

Among the changes which will produce debate is the nature of the overhead organization for women's work. Two proposals are advanced, one seeking to combine all work of women's organizations under a General Board of Missions, while the other would set up a "Woman's Board of Christian Service" to administer what now, in Northern Methodism, is done by Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies and the Ladies Aid Societies. The question of admitting women into membership in Methodist Conferences, thereby constituting them as professional ministers of the gospel, will be discussed. Women are now ordained, but retain their lay standing.

The jurisdictional system provided for by the plan of union, involving six convenient administrative units in the United States, is expected to result in some decentralization of control. Several powers, including the election of Bishops, formerly belonging to the General Conference, being assigned under the new plan to the jurisdictions. Plans for the administration of misisons, educational institutions, church schools, and young people's work, are also to be given consideration.

Church Union Opposed

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A fresh protest against unification at the Kansas City Methodist Conference was registered April 26 by the Layman's Organization for the Preservation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Dr. James W. Lipscomb, President of the layman's organization, made public telegrams to Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, presiding officer, and other executives of the Kansas City conference, declaring the "present attempt at union is invalid for legal reasons."

Modernize, Repair, or Raze? Classifying New York Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—The Citizen's Housing Council has submitted a charting plan to the New York City Planning Commission designed to classify slum areas as to their state of dilapidation and to check their spotty and unplanned modernization.

According to the plan, buildings classified in the A group would be where dilapidation had gone so far that rebuilding was the only feasible course. In the B group, minimum fire safety and sanitary improvements would provide housing temporarily, while those in C group would be in sufficiently good condition to warrant modernization.

Help to Owners

According to Fred H. Allen, chairman of the subcommittee of the Council's Old Housing Committee, the plan would greatly aid tenement owners who do not know what course to take when attempting to meet the law.

Meanwhile the State-wide Temporary Committee for Housing has increased its drive for passage of the Desmond-Moffat Housing Law now before the State Legislature in Albany.

The Committee has just dispatched a letter to Senator Thomas G. Desmond, (R) of Newburgh, and Assemblyman Abbott L. Moffat, (R) of New York, attacking suggestions that the State's program for low-rent housing be limited to loans of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 this year. These suggestions, the Committee holds, are based on misconceptions and would result in gross waste and inefficiency and might cause subsidy grants to be dissipated.

Support Asked for Bill

The Committee urges that all those interested in low-cost housing get behind the Desmond-Moffat bill, which will authorize $150,000,000 for State housing loans, provide $1,000,000 for subsidies to such low-rent projects, and authorize municipalities to make loans and provide subsidies to their local housing authorities.

The Committee insists that to limit loans to $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 would mean that municipalities might be able only to buy the necessary land and might later be left without further funds for housing.

Robert McLean Re-elected Associated Press President

NEW YORK (AP)—The re-election of Robert McLean of the Philadelphia Bulletin as President of the Associated Press has been announced by the Board of Directors.

E. Lansing Ray of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat was elected First Vice-President, and Stuart H. Perry of the Adrian (Mich.) Telegram, Second Vice-President. Secretary Kent Cooper, Assistant Secretary Lloyd Stratton and Treasurer L. F. Curtis were re-elected.

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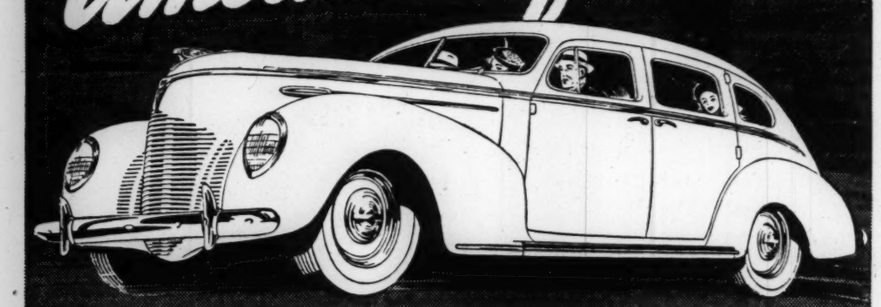
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Chiang Kai-shek Considered Chief Symbol of New China

Inside China
Ninth of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — This city, perched on a high bluff above the Yangtze River, 1,000 miles inland from the coast, has succeeded Nanking and Hankow as China's war capital. Each movement of the main center of resistance has meant a further retreat into the primitive interior. Nanking, with its many new government buildings and boulevards, had many features of the newly built capital, just out of a bandbox. There was a good deal of foreign influence in Hankow, an old trading and industrial center on the Yangtze River.

But Chungking is a purely Chinese city, hundreds of miles from any railroad, with only a few foreign inhabitants. While a number of new buildings have been put up in recent years, Chungking remains an unprepossessing place, wrapped in fog, terrifically overcrowded.

Geography, however, has marked it out as the logical Chinese capital, how that the center of resistance has been transferred to the interior. Yunnanfu would have been too far to the south; Sian too far to the north. Chungking is the best median point from which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his military and civilian aides can direct the far-flung Chinese lines of resistance, the more or less regular fronts which cover the unoccupied territory, the guerrilla activity in the regions where the Japanese have occupied the main towns and railways and the reconstruction activities which are being carried out, in the face of great handicaps, in the territory which is under effective Chinese control.

Truly Symbolizes China

Among these activities are establishment of new factories with machinery which was salvaged from plants in occupied regions, planting of new crops, construction of highways and railroads.

It is a matter of virtually universal agreement among Chinese and foreigners that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek symbolizes China, as no single figure could be said to represent Japan. His prestige and authority stand so high that, in the opinion of one shrewd foreign observer here, "if any provincial warlord should try to revolt or break away Chiang Kai-shek could fly to the scene of revolt in an airplane and put down the movement without using troops."

How does Chiang envisage the future course of a war which has already cost China millions of lives, all its largest cities, much the greatest part of its railway network, its most important ports and a large part of its industrial plant? Outwardly he has given no sign of wavering. His reaction to former Premier Konoye's five peace points (recognition of Manchukuo; designation of Inner Mongolia as an anti-Communist area; adherence to the anti-Communist Pact; stationing of Japanese garrisons in certain parts of China and granting trade, residential and industrial privileges to Japanese in China) was an uncompromisingly negative statement, part of which is worth quoting:

"Prince Konoye's statement merely betrays Japan's intention to destroy the Chinese people and conquer the country. When Japan speaks of a rejuvenated China it means the destruction of independent China and the creation of an enslaved China. Under the pretext of preventing bolshevism Japan seeks to control the Chinese army; under the pretext of defending Eastern civilization it seeks to destroy the race and civilization of China; under the pretext of abolishing economic walls, it seeks to oust European and American influence from China and to secure hegemony over the Pacific. If China recognizes the so-called new order in East Asia and the Sino-Japanese Manchukuo confederacy, the whole territory of China will be incorporated into Japan."

Outlines China's Policy

I learn from an unimpeachable source that the Generalissimo, during his meeting with the British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, after the fall of Canton and Hankow, delivered an important outline of China's method of resistance, which may be summarized as follows:

> We shall retire into the West, behind mountain ranges where the Japanese cannot follow us with any prospect of success. There we shall draw advantage from misfortune and make a virtue of necessity by civilizing and developing huge regions which are rich in rice, cotton, timber and minerals, but which have hitherto lived in poverty and neglect.
>
> In this work we shall employ our engineers and technicians and other educated men, our skilled laborers who have fled from the regions of Japanese occupation. We shall also utilize the industrial equipment which we took away from towns which fell into the hands of the Japanese and the capital which is no longer invested in those regions.
>
> At the same time we shall not leave the Japanese in undisturbed regions which they have occupied. We shall give more and more help, organization, arms to the guerrillas who are swarming over the zones of Japanese occupation.
>
> And the day will come when Japan's power will fall and we shall re-enter into the possession of our entire racial heritage, strengthened in some ways by the terrible ordeal through which we have passed.

This is the dream of Chiang Kai-shek and of many Chinese Nationalists; it carries a romantic suggestion of the film "Lost Horizon." But one should not imagine that the realization of the dream will be simple or easy.

Presents Tremendous Task

There are colossal technical difficulties in establishing modern industries in provinces where life for centuries has moved at the pace of the sedan-chair and the wheelbarrow which are the most familiar methods of transportation. To take one of many practical illustrations, the rails for the projected new Burma-Yunnan Railway must be brought up to Kunming over a narrow-gauge mountain railway of limited capacity. Machines that break down cannot be replaced or repaired as easily in Chungking as in Shanghai or Canton.

Finally, there is the very serious factor of the constant Japanese air raids. These achieve the double purpose of destroying a considerable amount of military stores and establishments and of keeping daily life in a state of constant demoralization. I encountered a personal experience of this effect when the ship on which I was traveling from Haiphong, in French Indo-China, to Hong Kong, was obliged to lay over for three days in the small South China port of Pakhoi because the coolies had been so frightened by repeated bombings that they could not be recruited to load and discharge cargo except with great difficulty and delay.

Some Chinese are convinced that these difficulties are insurmountable and that the time has come to seek a compromise peace. The most prominent public exponent of this tendency is Mr. Wang Ching-wei, a veteran member of the Kuomintang who has held the positions of Premier and Foreign Minister. Wang Ching-wei recently left Chungking, proceeded to Kunming, the capital of Yunnan, where he is rumored to have addressed separatist overtures to the local governor, Lung Yun, and then went to Hanoi, in French Indo-China, where he caused a sensation by suggesting that China should open peace negotiations on the basis of Prince Konoye's five points.

Action Is Repudiated

His action was immediately repudiated and the official viewpoint here in Chungking is that Wang's departure has only served to clear the atmosphere, to get rid of wavering elements and to strengthen the determination to fight on. Personally I am inclined to believe that there is more peace sentiment in China than is officially admitted, but not enough to cause an immediate breakdown of resistance. I had the opportunity of discussing Wang Ching-wei's action with his unofficial "spokesman," a returned student from France named Tsen Cheng-ming, in Hanoi, the capital of French Indo-China. His viewpoint might be summarized as follows:

> Wang Ching-wei's action was dictated by the conviction that peace on terms honorable for China is possible on the basis of Prince Konoye's conditions. His statement was only published after repeated consultations with Chiang Kai-shek, although the latter has seen fit to repudiate it, possibly because of new promises of help from the Soviet Union. Wang Ching-wei felt that China had suffered greatly in the war and that Japan had also suffered enough to make possible a reasonable settlement that will lead to future peace between the two countries.
>
> He is also concerned over the growth of Communist influence in China. If China should turn Red, if the nationalist government should increasingly fall under Communist influence, Wang Ching-wei might appear as the head of an opposition government. But for the moment he has not made up his mind to take any such step and also has no plans for going abroad. He is merely resting quietly in Indo-China.

Center of China's 'New Empire'

Galloway

Chungking, perched on a high bluff of the Yangtze River, 1,000 miles from the coast, is truly a symbol of the new China. Chinese civilization has retreated before the Japanese advance and now is being replanted in the western hinterland.

Parent-Teachers Draft Wider Youth Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Accepting the charge to work not only for better home and school environment for youth, but for improved community conditions, members of the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers left their fortieth annual convention prepared to take part in crime prevention activities, to strive to get more economic opportunities for youth, and to increase leisure time activities in their home towns.

They got their "marching orders" from a variety of committee reports, resolutions, and discussions presented in a three-day meeting.

A panel discussion of this topic, under the head, "Is the Community Responsible to Youth," was conducted by a half dozen committee chairmen of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

To keep boys and girls from the path that leads to prison, give them educational opportunities, both cultural and vocational, advised Miss Elizabeth W. Robertson, Art Chairman. She quoted figures given out by wardens of three large penetentiaries to show the lack of education and vocational skills among the majority of prisoners, and pointed out a relationship between ignorance and crime.

Libraries for Youth

Better library facilities for youth is another need, said Miss Julia Wright Merrill, library chairman of the National Congress. Libraries can be graduate schools for boys and girls at work, but they need to give young people sympathetic guidance in their reading, she said. She proposed an in-between room in libraries, one neither for children nor for adults, but for young people too old for one, too young for the other.

A more understanding approach to the economic problems of youth was urged by Joseph M. Artman, chairman of character education of the National Congress. When only two out of five young people looking for jobs find them, the community needs to face this fact and do something about it, he said. Parent-teacher groups can do something because they have the power to mould public opinion. He called on them to bring about better industrial relations. Both employers and workers are too concerned with getting all they can, he said. The ideal of service needs to be put into practice, and public opinion, he held, can help to bring this about.

Parents can set youth an example of self-reliance and willingness to work that will help them hold jobs after they get them, Mrs. Fred M. Raymond, Publications Chairman of the National Congress suggested. Some young people find it difficult to get and keep jobs because they take the attitude that a job isn't worth accepting unless the hours and pay are up to their expectations, she said. The answer to this problem as she sees it is to correct this attitude "by a renewed realization of the power of combined example in homes that face clearly and with self-reliance the economic problems of today and do not look to the State or National Government for a solution of them.."

Gets Strong Support

Mrs. John E. Hayes, First Vice-President of the National Congress, supported this statement.

A program of State legislation adopted for support by the Illinois Congress put the 157,819 members in this State on record in favor of legislation to improve education through a variety of measures. One particularly emphasized was the obtaining of State support for high schools from the State distributive fund. This fund, the group urged, should be enlarged. It asked also for a nonpartisan State Board of Education, for larger district units for schools, for higher standards for certification for teachers, and improved teacher pension and tenure systems.

Going beyond the strictly educational sphere, the PTA group advocated passage of a city manager enabling act, improvement of the merit system, adequate appropriation for library service and for child welfare activities, women on juries, and other measures.

A WORLD'S FAIR COLLEGE FOR COWS

Honest to goodness, there's a school of Moo-ology at the World's Fair! And, believe it or not, the twenty-five student Bossies registered in this cow college this very minute are studying to be teachers! They all hope to graduate (cow laude) before the World's Fair opens so they can instruct other cows—150 pure-bred bovines—how to act in Borden's Dairy World of Tomorrow.

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New York Fair Boon to Peace And Tolerance, Wallace Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—World peace and international friendship will be strengthened by the New York World's Fair as the opportunity is given millions of Americans to see and appreciate the work of other lands, in the opinion of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Representing the United States Government, Mr. Wallace greeted the high commissioners of 46 of the 62 foreign nations participating in the Fair at a banquet at the Plaza Hotel here with the declaration that the Fair would help solidify President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy.

"Building our Nation out of many races, we have found it possible to respect the varied peculiarities of other races and other cultures and make them a source of strength to a united state," he said.

Press Statue Dedicated

Speaking at the dedication of the Freedom of the Press statue in the Fair's Constitution Mall yesterday, James G. Stahlman, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, declared that this freedom was the strongest guarantee of preservation of freedom of worship, assembly, and speech.

A statement by Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, was read at the dedication, in which he, too, spoke of the heritage of a free press, adding that it was the most precious of the four so-called essentials of democracy, in that it guaranteed the other three.

The series of dedications at the Fair included the oil industry's exhibit, a greenish-blue structure supported by four oil tanks. In the presence of 400 guests, including Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and leaders of the industry, "black gold" from 18 oil-producing states was poured into a derrick well.

A message was read from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., declaring that oil has been the single greatest influence in the tremendous advances made by civilization in the past century and that its development came through American initiative and enterprise.

Friends Open Offices

Announcement was made that the Quakers had opened new offices at the Friends' Center of New York Quaker Society at 144 East Twentieth Street as a reception room for Fair visitors and as a haven for refugees from Europe. Although complete plans are not yet available, it is known that there will be a meeting hall and a reading room and that classes in English will be held each Friday for refugees.

The contributions made by immigrants to the United States will be depicted in a pageant to be given by 3,000 graduates of adult education classes in New York City in the Fair's Court of Peace on June 14.

Plans have been completed for the reception to Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway, who will arrive in New York City by tomorrow. More than 1,000 Norwegian-Americans have made arrangements to greet the royal couple from an excursion steamer. The royal visitors will open the Norwegian pavilion on May 1.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

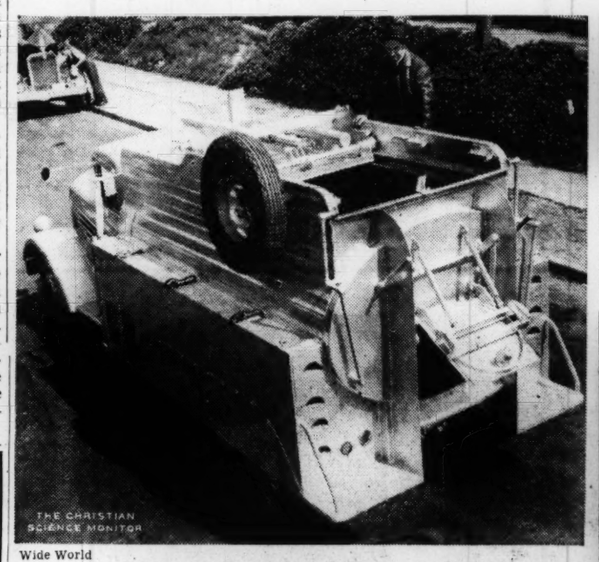
All Aboard for San Francisco

Capt. and Mrs. Andy Anderson recently left Shanghai in their Chinese junk, Tai Ping, manned by a crew of eight, for the Golden Gate International Exposition. An auxiliary motor will help out when the sea is becalmed. The trip will end at London.

© International

New Envoy to Spain

Sir Maurice Peterson, in diplomatic uniform, is shown saluting as he left the residence of Gen. Francisco Franco in Burgos after he had presented his credentials as British Ambassador to the Nationalist Government in Spain.



Wide World

Salmon Travel in de Luxe Style

The Grand Coulee dam in the Pacific Northwest interferes with the passage of salmon to the spawning grounds. Trucks built in Seattle can carry 400 to 500 salmon each over the dam, and then the fish are emptied out in the still waters above.

© Harris & Ewing

Paid Into Treasury's 'Conscience Fund'

Letters containing from two cents up to $30,000 have been received at Washington from persons who in some way have not given proper returns to the Government. Robert W. Maxwell of the Department of Accounts is shown opening a letter with two one-dollar bills enclosed.

Sombrero and Derby Mingle In the Ring of Fair Publicity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif.—California's sombrero has officially been tossed into the ring with New York's brown derby in one of the nation's greatest publicity battles.

Competition between the two great World's Fairs of 1939 is just beginning. Before the summer is over there won't be a hog-waller or mountain hermit's shack that hasn't heard of the two Fairs and the occupants thereof received what amounts to a personal invitation to attend.

Today all reserve is being thrown aside. Coats are tossed over the back of chairs, sleeves rolled up and typewriters are clicking out superlatives about the New York "Bat and Ball" and the San Francisco "Tower of the Sun" faster than Hollywood can manufacture them.

All the Big Guns of super-gag men and subtle "public relations" men and women are wheeled to the front. The Pacific Coast publicity booms Eastward by the ream; the New York "come on" hurtles Westward by billions of words . . . and the victims are 133,000,000 American Citizens. Don't say you weren't warned!

San Francisco is already ahead on the attendance with a start of over 2,000,000, which probably will be run to over 3,000,000 before the gates open at the Flushing Fiesta. But with that stamp of "official" on the New York Fair, plus its three-times-the-size of San Francisco's Golden Gate Fair, and its congested population center, the New York attendance should zoom and the two Fairs should hit their tie-attendance period some time late in August.

John F. Forbes, President of Californians, Inc., holds that more than 4,000,000 persons must be "lured" from other than the Western "sponsor" states to make the Exposition pay.

Says Mr. Forbes: "If 4,000,000 outsiders come here this year (does he intimate by this that the fair will run another year?) to spend $200,000,000 in central and northern California ($130,000,000 in San Francisco) our expectations will be realized." These added "patrons of the pay-gates" would make about 15,000,000 the goal set for this year's total attendance in the West.

Of course New York's Fair, scheduled for two years, will top anything the "'Frisco Fiesta" can hope to hit. This is admitted by all Treasure Island officialdom. But they are out to make a terrific dent in the New York attendance from the Midwest and the South, just as long as the two Fairs are competing . . . which may be past Dec. 2, at which time the Golden Gate Fair is "scheduled" to fold up its waves.

One thing that is hopeful to the Californians is the noticeable lack of usual pre-season booking for European and Asiatic summer tours due to the war threats. This indicates to the Golden Gaters that more persons will come West in the heat of the summer for a look at the Fair and to find a spot in which to cool off.

This type of publicity is a forerunner of what may follow—mud slinging about the weather, the locations of the two Fairs, the natural beauties of the West and all that goes with it.

From here on it will be up to the individual American citizen himself to sift the chaff from the wheat and let his decisions fall where they may. As he reads he will be pulled and hauled from one coast of these United States to the other by these publicity blasts.

But whichever Fair the harried citizen attends, he and his family can hardly be disappointed in what is to be found.

New York's giant-sized spectacle is dedicated to . . . "demonstration of a happier way of American living through a recognition of the interdependence of man, and the building of a better world of tomorrow with the tools of today."

San Francisco's magic "Treasure Isle" is dedicated to "World Peace and Understanding—and Fun!" Each Fair will have its highlights, neither should disappoint the Fairgoer.

Air Clippers Ready For Atlantic Flights

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP) — Pan American Airways hopes to start its first commercial flight to Europe "within a few short weeks," C. V. Whitney, chairman of the Pan American Board, said April 25.

Speaking at the dedication of the Baltimore Airport and the christening of one of the ships to be used in the service, Mr. Whitney said that with inauguration of the European service "the last frontier of aviation will be crossed."

"One hundred years ago the first of the sailing clippers," Mr. Whitney added, "cleared this same port . . . the vanguard of a great fleet of swift-sailing, hard-driven sailing ships that forged the first arteries for this young nation's commerce to the ports of the world."

Like the sailing clippers, said Robert H. Hinckley, Chairman of the Civil Aëronautics Authority, the "Atlantic Clipper" is the "product of engineering skill undriven except by professionel ambition to solve an engineering problem. . . . This ship is no by-product of an industry forced to the exigencies of war."

Old Mines Sealed To Cut Off Acid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Work of shutting out oxygen and thus eliminating acid drainage with its attendant pollution of water in streams from an estimated 800 abandoned coal mines in North Alabama will be completed in another two years, estimated J. R. Sautter, assistant mining engineer of the United States Health Service, who has charge of the work in Alabama and Tennessee.

The theory of acid drainage, explained by officials, is the same as in the trap in the drain under the kitchen sink. There the elbow keeps the air out and prevents sewer gas from coming back into the house.

After coal is mined and air circulation established in a mine, oxygen in the air passing through the broken coal and slate beds oxidizes the minerals to form ferrous sulphate and free sulphuric acid. Water draining from the open mines carries this acid into streams and wells, constituting a menace.

Visible results of the reclamation may be seen in Alabama streams adjacent to mining operations where fish are now evident where there was none before and water is improved for stock purposes.

When work was begun in 1934 it was estimated that abandoned mines in Alabama were turning out 154,050 tons of acid per year. Today 40 per cent of the mines have been sealed.

Radio Reporters in Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has authorized its Rules Committee to admit radio news-gatherers to its press gallery.

Only War to Stop Royal Visit

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—Nothing short of a declaration of war will make "the slightest difference" in plans for the North American trip of King George and Queen Elizabeth, Buckingham Palace sources said today.

Palace officials said there had been no change in original plans for the departure May 6 for Canada and the United States aboard the battle cruiser Repulse and only "something pretty serious" could alter them.

Other informed sources, however, said Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain would tell the House of Commons today of alternative arrangements in case it were considered necessary to keep the Repulse near home.

An alternative plan whereby the King and Queen would use a passenger liner was reliably reported to be under serious consideration.

One suggestion was that Their Majesties use the 21,833-ton Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Australia.

The vessel now is at Southampton and presumably could be made ready to undertake the voyage on May 6, the scheduled date.

Nevertheless, Prime Minister Chamberlain was understood to favor carrying out the trip.

Robert Boothby, Conservative, had served notice he would ask the Prime Minister if the Government were "satisfied that the Repulse can safely leave European waters" while the German fleet is holding spring war games off Spain.

A section of the London press, while favoring Their Majesties' trip, has insistently suggested that it be made aboard a passenger vessel rather than the Repulse, which is one of Great Britain's three fastest battle cruisers.

It is argued that the battle cruiser should be free for possible emergency duty on this side of the Atlantic, particularly because its sister ship, the Renown, is laid up for repairs and the battle cruiser Hood, the world's largest commissioned warship, is being overhauled at Portsmouth.

French Deputy To Renew Issue Of Debt to U. S.

PARIS, April 26 (AP)—Deputy Jean de Beaumont announced last night that he would submit a bill to the Chamber of Deputies when it convenes May 11 calling for reconsideration of the French war debts to the United States.

M. de Beaumont, who returned recently from a trip to the United States, wrote to Premier Edouard Daladier asserting that, "despite sacrifices to which the armaments race has subjected France already," means would be found for reopening the debt question.

He suggested that undeveloped parts of France's empire be opened to American capital and interests "as one means of regulating settlement" on the debt which on June 30, 1938, amounted to about $4,141,000,000.

M. de Beaumont is an independent-radical Deputy elected from Indo-China.

French parliamentary observers said the motion would have chances of success. France has been a steady defaulter since its first failure to pay on Dec. 15, 1932.

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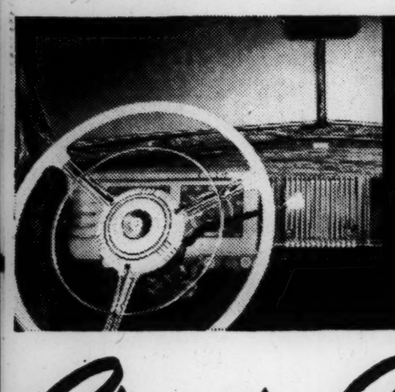
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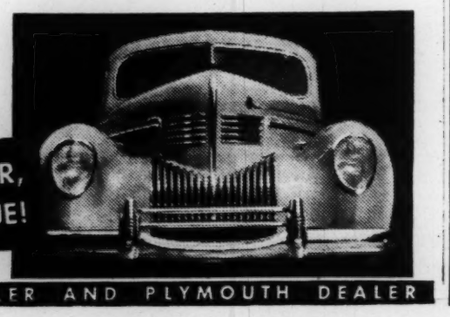
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Turkey Extends Gains in Field Of Diplomacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRETTA, Syria—Since the World War, Turkey has achieved three diplomatic victories. Last year it obtained parity with France in the Sanjak of Alexandretta. The other two were, the one in 1923 when the Lausanne Peace Treaty freed Turkey from foreign occupation and, the other, in 1935 when it obtained exclusive sovereignty over the Dardanelles and the Bosphorous by the Montreux Straits Rearmament Convention.

Under the terms of the latest treaty with France equal numbers of French and Turkish troops are to be stationed in the area, and both nations agree to collaborate in frontier questions between Turkey, Syria, and France. Then internal security of the Sanjak on a basis of parity was ensured by a military agreement.

In 1920 France was entrusted by the League of Nations with the mandate over the northern area of the former Turkish possessions in Palestine. This mandatory zone was first divided into four autonomous states—Great Lebanan, Aleppo, Damascus, and Latakia. Internal troubles among these original states led to a rearrangement, and in 1930 Damascus and Aleppo were combined to form the State of Syria; as a result of a Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the Syrians and the French, Syria becomes an independent Republic in 1939. Lebanon is already a Republic and by the Franco-Turkish Treaty of 1937, the Sanjak of Alexandretta was to receive autonomous status within the Syrian Federation.

Cargoes Loaded From Barges

The total area of the French mandate is about 600,000 square miles, and of the 3,500,000 inhabitants the majority is orthodox Moslems. Little cultivation is possible without irrigation; one of the most fertile wheat-growing areas is around the shores of the Sea of Antioch which is part of the Sanjak. Other products are fruit, tobacco, wine, silks, and a trade in copper and brass goods.

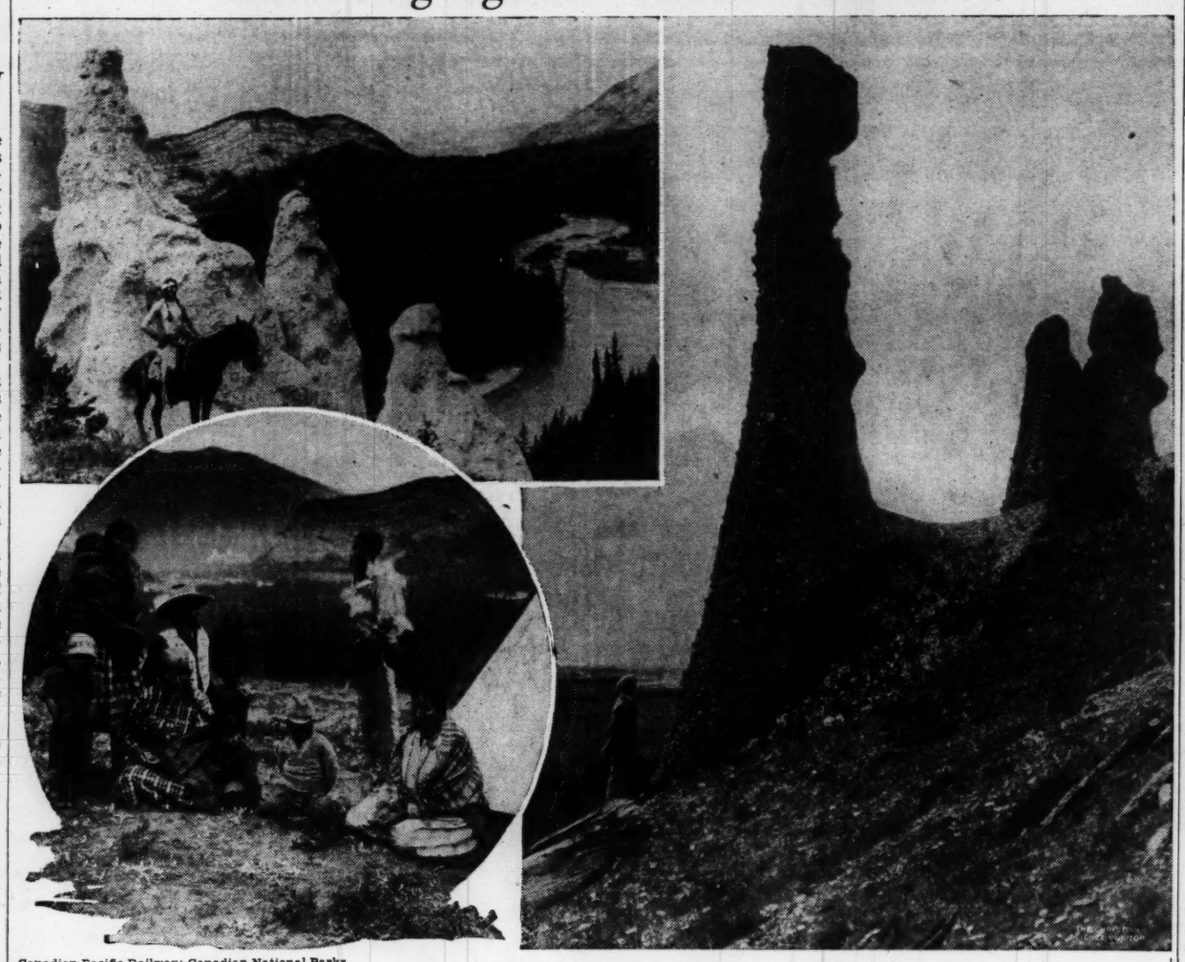
There is no deep water for big steamers in the harbor of Alexandretta, so they lie at anchor and load from barges. One may land by motor launch from a steamer, and then go by motorcar to Antioch. The road is an excellent one, and the scenery attractive. Leaving the sea one climbs 2,400 feet to the Beylan Pass from where a fine panoramic view is obtained. The Amanus Mountains tower above the pass, and the highest peaks were topped with snow in April of this year. Once through the pass in the mountains the road descends in a series of hair-pin bends to the level of the Sea of Antioch.

Miles of Wheat Fields

Here on the shores of the sea is a huge milestone at the junction of the roads from Antioch and Aleppo. Ahe Antioch road branches to the south and runs for 30 miles through miles of wheat fields to the ancient town which nestles against the Akra hills.

The French problem in this area is very similar to the British problem in Palestine. Whereas in Palestine it is a question between Arabs and Jews, in the Sanjak it is a question between Arabs and Turks. Each of these communities is clearly defined from the other. Both are Moslems, but it seemed a significant fact that whereast there were 26 Turkish mosques there was only one for the Arabs.

Awakening Age-Old Indian Traditions



Canadian Facific Railway; Canadian National Parks

The 'Hoodoos' of the Banff, Alberta, Region

Upper left, "Hoodoos" at Banff; right, "Hoodoos" at Canmore, near Banff; lower left, Indians visiting the "Hoodoos" at Banff.

Superstition Veil Torn From Banff 'Hoodoos'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alberta—Another victory for those who are trying to free the Indians from "superstitions-which-do-not-exist" has been attained as the result of inquiry into the origin and meaning of the name of the Hoodoos.

White men too long have accepted the notion that the Hoodoos—fantastic eroded pillars carved in glacial silt in the vicinity of Banff—gained their name as the result of some native superstition. But it now appears that this explanation is not only unfounded, but unfair to the Indians in that it charges them with a mystic belief which they never have held.

Where these unique monuments came from, what they are, how long they have been there, no one knows. But recent study of the language of the Stony Indians makes clear that the tribal designation for that which is "spiritually awesome" is "wanka." Nothing approaching the word "hoo-doo" appears in the original form of their tongue.

The best known of these towering figures stand guardian-like, overlooking the Valley of the Bow River. From the Banff Springs Hotel at sunset they are seen way in the distance as they reflect the sun's rosy tints and resemble giants of old come back to earth. Or else, as some geologists have surmised, they were statues carved out of the living rocks, probably centuries before the Sphinx and Pyramids were built, and may not be unrelated to somewhat similar figures in the jungles of Yucatan, relics of a forgotten civilization.

What these geologists hazard as guess work, the Stony Indians confirm in legend. They say that a race of giants lived right here in the Canadian Rockies, when the mountains rose skyward thousands of feet higher than they do today, and erected these figures as statues to their kings, and that they were roofed by a huge temple no trace of which now remains.

There is another completely undocumented story connected with them that I have heard from Chief Sitting Eagle. According to this Stony Chief, many years ago, the "Big Wolverine" had reached the vicinity of the Bow Falls, his appetite became so great that he ate the entire country with the exception of those statues, which as far as could be learned from Chief Sitting Eagle were just a mite too tough for his teeth.

Similar tales, equally as fantastic, are told by the Stony Indians about these rock figures, no two of which are alike. And if there is ever a sufficient lull in their activities during the July Indian Days at Banff, they make a pilgrimage here, for it is but a few minutes ride by auto and a comfortable jaunt on horseback to these Jupiter-like statues on the northern bank of the Bow River.

The Case Is Solved

AURORA, Ill.—Police Lieut. George N. Rees was handed a batch of subpoenas to serve, but he had difficulty locating one of the witnesses, Rees Geon.

He went to Roy Parmalee, who had summoned the witnesses in a breach of the peace case, to learn where he could locate Mr. Geon.

"You're it," said Mr. Parmalee. "That's Rees, Geo. N. Just serve yourself, Lieutenant."

Newman Award Given to Dewey

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, has been named the 1938 winner of the Cardinal Newman Award, bestowed annually for "outstanding contribution to the enrichment of American life."

A gold medal commemorating the late John Henry Cardinal Newman will be presented to the prosecutor next Tuesday by the Newman Foundation of the University of Illinois.

The citation said Mr. Dewey's war on crime was a contribution to the whole nation.

"His work in the rehabilitation of public prosecution, in the crushing of rackets, in securing the conviction and imprisonment of agents of arrogant corruption and sinister influence, in girding the forces of law and order with vigor and effectiveness, has been one of the most outstanding contributions in recent years to American life and welfare," the citation added.

Why Lothian Altered Views on Reich

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—The Marquis of Lothian, Great Britain's ambassador-designate to Washington, explained last night the development of his views on the German question, particularly after the Chamberlain-Hitler conference at Godesberg on the Rhine last September.

"Until then," Lord Lothian said, "I believed there was no possibility of establishing peace in the world on the basis of denying Germany—and especially the former German Republic—the same elementary rights that every other nation claims for itself: The right to arm if others rearm, the right to reoccupy the Rhineland, the right to allow the Austrian people to incorporate themselves in Germany if the majority really wished to do so.

"But Godesberg convinced me that I was wrong and that the policy of appeasement as it was generally understood had failed.

[It was at Godesberg that Chancellor Hitler met Prime Minister Chamberlain and laid down the German demands. The Munich pact and German annexation of the Czecho-Slovak Sudetenland followed.]

"Since Godesberg it has become quite clear that German aims outrun German rights. The extinguishing of Czecho-Slovakia has confronted the world with an entirely new situation."

Explaining that he was speaking as an individual and not as a representative of the British Government, Lord Lothian said in an interview that in his view conscription in Britain is essential and that it should be followed by an agreement with Russia.

"I admit," he said, "that I have no sympathy for the political philosophy of that country, but I believe peace lies in our ability to form an alliance much stronger than Germany and Italy and then to negotiate disarmament."

The new Envoy will assume his duties this autumn in succession to Sir Ronald Lindsay, who is retiring.

Lord Lothian praised the policy of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull regarding world trade. He termed it a policy of "liberalizing the economic structure of the world."

Meanwhile a Scot Laborite announced that he would express to Prime Minister Chamberlain in the House of Commons "the deep concern in many quarters" over "the pro-German sympathies and tendencies" of Lord Lothian.

The Labor M. P., Mr. Thomas Kennedy, served notice that he would ask the Prime Minister for an assurance "that those tendencies will not in the future be publicly expressed in speech or print."

Comment From Berlin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 26—The Marquis of Lothian's appointment as British Ambassador to the United States is prominently displayed in all the papers here, where he is described as a supporter of the revision of the Versailles Treaty, but less in Germany's interest than as a counter action to French hegemony. It is remarked as significant that his attitude completely changed when Germany freed itself from Versailles and not through the grace of England.

Water in Australia To 'Travel' 61 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Government engineers have prepared plans for a £2,409,000 scheme to supply water from the River Murray for a £1,500,000 blast furnace to be erected by the Broken Hill Company at Whyalla in Spencer's Gulf.

This will meet the requirements of northern farming and industrial districts. The scheme is to provide ample water to Whyalla and to northern areas by 61 miles of 28-inch concrete-lined steel pumping mains capable of delivering 4,800 gallons a minute.

10 Will Study Art Of Art Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Ten scholarships providing for study of art criticism during the Summer School session at the University of Pennsylvania this year will be awarded with co-operation of the American Institute of Architects, it has been announced.

Made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, scholarships have been established at the University as part of a nation-wide program conducted by the Institute.

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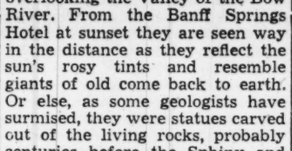
If more convenient call Ogontz 4500—Ardmore 4000 or write—or bring your furs here—or to our suburban stores.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It's got its "jeans" on under its party clothes!

The model illustrated is the Buick SPECIAL model 41 four-door touring sedan $996 delivered at Flint, Mich.*
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*Prices subject to change without notice. Transportation, state and local taxes (if any), optional equipment and accessories—extra.
When you're all through reveling in this honey's good looks we'd like to have you remember: This is a *Buick*—through and through—and under its sleek new styling it's got its work clothes on!
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Washington Sideglances

Miss Perkins sets a new style in Capital conference tables—A change in name suggests presidential aspirations—Scotland Yard silences Mrs. Roosevelt—Hoosier humor by Tom Marshall.

By The Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Conferences Made Easy: Most novel of all conference tables in Washington belongs to the Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. She had it copied from one she saw at the Chicago World's Fair. Its sides slope gradually toward the head, making it possible for conferees to see their chairman without leaning forward and obstructing the next person's vision.

Distinctive Names: Political observers aren't sure whether it is presidential aspiration or his annoyance at being confused with Harry Bridges of the Congress of Industrial Organizations that motivated Senator Bridges' mimeographed statement that he would appreciate it if folks would call him just plain Styles Bridges in the future instead of H. Styles Bridges or Henry S. Bridges. Seems strangely reminiscent of the day when John Calvin Coolidge became just plain Calvin Coolidge and Thomas Woodrow Wilson became Woodrow Wilson.

Clamping down: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has unwittingly run afoul of Scotland Yard. Last November she casually told newspaperwomen in which White House rooms she expected to put her June guests, the King and Queen of England. Today after joint entreaties from Scotland Yard and the United States Secret Service, she has suddenly become tight-lipped. No details of the royal visit are to be given out except through the State Department.

Hoosier Humor: The Hoosier wit of Vice - President "Tom" Marshall has lingered in the halls of Congress. His description of himself as a "chameleon on a piece of Scotch plaid" when called upon to act as host to the Prince of Wales is being recalled in connection with the forthcoming visit of British Royalty.

The other day in the House, Representative Wadsworth of New York, objecting to exempting a single product from the food and drug law, recalled the time when a Senator offered an amendment to an army appropriation bill to promote to brigadier general "all officers of the Army now in the grade of colonel who have served 30 years, 10 of which were in the Philippines and five in Panama, and the rest in the Continental United States, and whose hair is red, and who have lost two front teeth, and who have been decorated for gallantry."

"I raised the point of order that it was general legislation and therefore out of order," said Mr. Wadsworth, who was then Senator. "Vice-President Marshall, who was presiding, said, 'The Senator from New York is mistaken. It is brigadier general legislation.'"

Dreams Come True: Vice-President Garner was in the "driver's seat" last week—for at least 15 minutes.

Bearing out the political prognostication of Elliott Roosevelt, the President's son, Mr. Garner climbed into the front seat of his limousine for the ride from the Capitol to the ball park, where he pinch-hitted at the opening home ball game when the President went to Charlottesville, Va., to see his baby grandson.

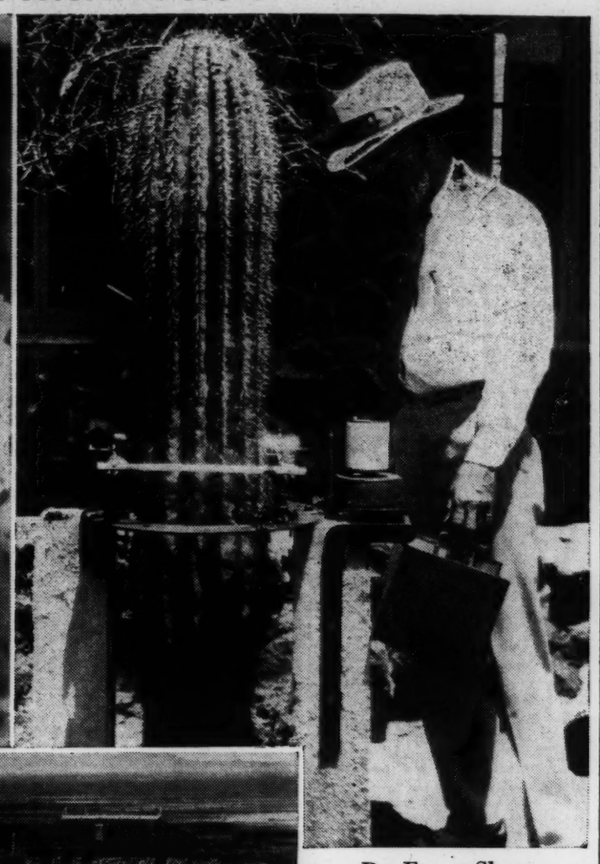
Less Peace, More Praise: Representative Brewster (R) of Maine has introduced a bill in the House to have the W. W. Story bronze statue of Chief Justice John Marshall moved from the west front of the Capitol, where it is now left pretty much in peace with its view of the green mall leading off toward the Washington Monument and the Virginia hills. Mr. Brewster thinks the proper place for the famous Chief Justice is in front of the new Supreme Court Building, where sightseers flock in and out and perhaps a young Justice or two would pause to catch the warning in Mr. Marshall's eye.

Students: The Secret Service men liberally sprinkled through the White House offices seldom take any interest in affairs of State. They are protectors, not brain-trusters. But when the reorganization plans were being announced this week they were quivering with excitement, wondering if their own service, now in the Treasury Department, would be lumped with J. Edgar Hoover's F. B. I. into some kind of general law enforcement agency. Then the Secret Service might lose some of its autonomy and prerogatives. So the sturdy former policemen and detectives were knitting their brows with thought on Tuesday forenoon, borrowing the lengthy releases on reorganization from reporters, and settling down to some hard reading. They were untouched, at least for the present.

Blossoms and Thorns of Western Desert

Desert Bloom

Flower and buds of giant cactus generally known in Southwest by its Indian name, "Sahuaro."



Dr. Forest Shreve

Reading instrument designed to give a continuous record of variations in circumference of plant trunks to which they are attached.

Carnegie Institute Desert Laboratory

Situated at a point about in the center of the American desert region at Tucson, Ariz.

Secret of Desert Growth Is Sought by Researchers

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—A desert that blossoms as a rose is the attraction that appeals to a small band of researchers stationed near here at Carnegie Institution of Washington's Laboratory for Desert Research.

"The desert is commonly thought of as sandy or stony waste devoid of all living things," says the Director, Dr. Forrest Sherve, "but as a matter of fact there are only a few very small spots in the whole world that would fit this definition. It is nearer the truth to think of desert as country with little rain, few streams, dry soil, high temperature, low humidity, and almost unbroken sunshine."

Certainly all will agree it is a country in which plants are different from those of moist regions while even some of the animals are of distinctive types, the gila monster and the horned lizard, all of the varied types having habits of life which have become greatly modified.

In Center of Desert

The Tucson Laboratory is situated at about the center of the desert region of North America which extends on the West side of the Continental Divide from Lower California and Sonora (Mexico) north to eastern Washington; and east to the divide, from Oaxaca (Mexico) to central New Mexico.

Among the many desert problems under attack by Dr. Shreve and his associates is the solution of where plants and animals found in both the eastern and western sections of the desert came from, what changes have taken place in their structure and habits since arrival, and how they are able to withstand the scarcity of water, drying effects of the brilliant sunshine, dry air, and almost constant wind.

Overcoming Difficulties

Much already has been learned about the devices that help plants meet arid conditions. Some grow and flourish during rainy periods and dodge the whole problem of desert life by existing only as seeds during dry months. Some build up a store of water in rainy seasons sufficient to carry them for a year or more. Others send roots deep into the soil and secure every day a small quantity of water to balance what they lose to the air.

Treks to the Mexican Sonora have yielded the desert biologists their most interesting data. Apparently this region was the path for the northward migration of many subtropical groups of plants and animals. It has been the seat of development, says Dr. Shreve, for many striking structural changes which have enabled plants, especially, to adjust themselves to extreme conditions that prevail.

Fair Profit Seen In Small Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The builder who appeals to the less-than-$3,000-a-year class and is content with smaller unit profits on greater sales turnover, can find a satisfactory home-buying market in Philadelphia, according to Bernard J. Newman, Managing Director of the Philadelphia Housing Association.

"A dwelling-construction program aimed to reach the group constituting over 48 per cent of Philadelphia's population earning below $2,000 and the 27 per cent of the population above this group, but earning less than $3,000," he said, "will find a ready market, just as the builders, who in 1938 built houses to sell below $6,000, found immediate buyers in more than 9 out of every 10 cases.

"By giving good construction, builders who build to sell around $4,000 will make a quick turnover and, although taking a smaller profit per house, will gross a larger profit through construction and sale of more houses.

Exit Idleness Relief In West Virginia Plan

CHARLESTON, W. V. (AP)—The West Virginia Department of Public Assistance has instructed all able-bodied men on relief to be prepared to go to work May 1 for their grants.

Acting under authority recently granted by the Legislature, the Department set up machinery to permit the State Road Commission or any political subdivision to requisition relief clients for jobs.

Director A. V. Garnett said the workers would have to give "normal efficiency" on the jobs. His subordinates said they construed that to mean "loafers" or those declining to work might have their relief grants curtailed.

Workers will get 35 cents an hour, must not be engaged more than eight hour a day or 40 hours a week.

The State now has more than 100,000 idle soft coal miners, owing to the shutdown of mines and the Department has ruled none of these are entitled to unemployment compensation or relief.

Hull Points Way to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

a definition is capable of greater scope than "continental solidarity" which has been the President's watchword.

The annual convention of the American Red Cross provided the vehicle for Secretary Hull's first important foreign policy pronouncement in months. Earlier in the day President Roosevelt addressed the Red Cross convention in a brief tribute to the organization in which he said that "the unselfish devotion of the Red Cross to the welfare of others stands out in striking contrast to inhumane acts which have shocked our conscience."

But the President left it to his Secretary of State to define "inhumane acts." Obviously Mr. Roosevelt avoided saying anything which would detract from attention to the pronouncements on American foreign policy being made by Mr. Hull.

Praise for Red Cross

Secretary Hull, in his own speech, emphasized the important role which the Red Cross plays to humanity in times of peace as well as war. He pointed out that calamities of nature are beyond the control of human man, but that this "is not true with respect to war."

"In war," he said, "we are all victims, but some among us are also the deliberate authors, of our misfortunes."

He stressed the damage which war does to civilization in the period of preparation before and in the period of recovery afterwards, as well as during the conflict. And all this—to what end?" he asked. He then proceeded to attack at length the doctrine that a Nation can attain by war advantages which could not be gained peacefully.

"Nations have most frequently resorted to war on the plea that it is the only method open to them for redressing wrongs or the only means left to them of settling international differences," he said. "For neither of these purposes is war the best of the remedies available to man, or, in fact, a remedy at all. There is no controversy, no difference that can arise between nations which could not be settled, with far greater benefit to all concerned, by the peaceful processes of friendly adjustment than by resort to armed force.

"Authors of War"

"When a Nation makes a deliberate resort to armed force, on any plea whatever, it pursues in reality a wholly different objective; it uses war or threat of war as in instrument of a policy of territorial expansion or domination of others. Such Nations are the authors of war, the awful cost of which is paid by their own people and by the rest of mankind.

"Whenever there are Nations in the world which adopt this type of policy, their intentions and actions inevitably set into motion forces of resistance. Terrible as are the realities and consequences of war, sooner or later conditions arise in which peaceful and peace-loving Nations prefer armed defense to subjection and slavery.

"There is ample room on this earth for the 2,000,000,000 human beings who inhabit it. There are ample known resources of materials and skill to enable all nations to enjoy a high level of economic prosperity and to face a future of continued plenty. There are ample proven resources of mind and soul to enable the whole of mankind to enjoy the blessings of spiritual advancement. But there has never been, and there is not today, room on this earth for a political organization of mankind under which a single nation or a group of nations will enslave and dominate all others."

Secretary Hull then proceeded to argue that no nation can prosper "without adequate access to the resources of the entire world," but he declared that such access "is possible only on the basis of peaceful international co-operation."

Driving at the very heart of the doctrines of totalitarian economy and revision by force he asserted that no nation is excluded from participation in the material benefits of the world "except as it deliberately excludes itself—either by short-sighted attempts at national isolation or the even more short-sighted policy of armed aggrandizement."

And then turning again to his main theme obviously intended for Berlin to heed he declared:

"The road to peaceful adjustment of whatever reasonable and legitimate grievances there may exist has always been open and is still open."

"But," he added, "upon this road one must travel with a sincere desire for peace, with a firm determination to observe the pledged word once given, with a sense of respect for the dignity of the human soul.

The Road to Peace

"I hope with all my heart that at the present fateful juncture of history, all Nations will decide to enter upon this road."

Anxiously, in other words, Secretary Hull sought to counter the German argument that it can obtain justice only by force and to hold out to Germany the prospect of American support if on April 28—the "fateful juncture" which Secretary Hull had in mind—Reichsführer Hitler will give some sign of a willingness to move from the path of force to the path of peace.

More than any previous event of recent days the speech expresses the grave concern with which Washington awaits the German Chancellor's speech which has been announced as the answer to President Roosevelt's proposal for a 10-year nonaggression pact for Europe.

Skids for Faulty Judges Provided by House Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill providing a new method of removing accused Federal Judges has been sent to the House floor by the Judiciary Committee.

Under it, the House could inform the Chief Justice of the United States that it believes the conduct of a jurist has been "other than good behavior." Then the Chief Justice would order the Judge to trial before a Court of Circuit Appeals Judges. Conviction would mean automatic removal. Committeemen explained that the bill would permit removal of Judges whose offenses were not of a sufficiently serious nature to invoke the cumbersome impeachment proceedings.

Omaha Celebrates World Premiere: 'Union Pacific'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., April 26—The original golden spike which completed Abraham Lincoln's vision of uniting America's east and west coasts by railroad, was to leave California borders today for the first time since Gov. Leland Stanford of California and Thomas C. Durant, vice-president of the Union Pacific, drove it into place with a silver-headed maul at Promontory, Utah, May 10, 1869.

It comes here as the central exhibit for a celebration this week built around the world premiere of Cecil B. DeMille's motion picture, "Union Pacific."

For months Omaha has been preparing for these "Golden Spike Days" which opened today and continue through Saturday night. The city was expecting the biggest throngs of visitors since the Trans-Mississippi exposition of 1898.

A corps of 50 artificers has been fashioning Hollywood style false fronts for downtown stores copying old photos and illustrations of how Omaha stores appeared in 1869.

Meters as Hitching Posts

Parking meters in the business district are being used as hitching posts for many resurrected rigs.

A special train left Los Angeles today bringing Mr. DeMille, his Hollywood associates, and many of the motion picture sets used in production of "Union Pacific." To "out-Hollywood" Hollywood, the world premiere of the picture will be presented Friday night simultaneously in three Omaha theaters.

Rail Directors to Come

From New York by special train is coming leading industrialists and financiers of the nation, including directors of the Union Pacific. The railroad announces that for the first time in its 70-year history the directors will hold an annual meeting outside of New York City.

Parades were to be staged the last three days of the week. On Friday afternoon is scheduled the dedication of a marker at eastern terminus of Union Pacific railroad in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Saturday evening will see a costume ball and selection of the "Whisker Sweepstakes" grand champion and the Queen of Gingham.

Roosevelt Opens Fete

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt pressed a key at 11:30 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, today, to open a three-day civic celebration at Omaha, Neb., commemorating frontier events.

BROADLOOM CARPETS

A large selection of the best Manufacturers in Domestic and Imported Weaves in a vast number of Colors.

9-12-15-18 feet widths.

JOHN H. BECK CO.

Sixth and Wood Sts., Granite Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FUR STORAGE

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL
ATlantic 1686

Furs Restyled — Repaired

Reduced Summer rates are now in effect

Abravanel Fur Shop
204 5TH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

An Invitation

from friends of 59 years to the opening of Pittsburgh's
Newest and Finest
SHOE STORE
Exceptional Values
Lowest Prices

SCHMIDT'S Kumfort Shoes
Our new address 534 Smithfield St. Pittsburgh

C. H. Roth AND Son Co.

Insurance
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Arch-aid SHOES

A Smart Shoe . . . with Comfort . . . that's an Arch-aid

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RIECK'S
HOSTESS PACKAGE
The Finest Brick Ice Cream in Pittsburgh
Choice of Flavor Combinations

Get to your Rieck Dealer—where you can buy ice cream with confidence.

DEPENDABILITY
. . . the byword B. & B.

You Can Depend on Boggs & Buhl Modern Fur Storage . . . for

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTH Your furs are blown free of dirt and moth larvae by compressed air.

PROTECTION AGAINST HEAT They are hung in a crisp, dry cold—fur's natural realm.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE They are locked safely away in fireproof vaults.

PROTECTION AGAINST THEFT Your furs are insured the moment they leave your possession.

To Avail Yourself of This 100% Protection—Call FAirfax 2650 and say: "Please Call for My Furs."

IT PAYS TO CROSS THE BRIDGE TO Boggs & Buhl
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MEYER JONASSON'S
PITTSBURGH, PA.

APPLE BLOSSOM
spring fragrance by Helena Rubinstein
1.00

Like the delicious fragrance of an apple orchard in full bloom . . . this newest of Helena Rubinstein colognes! Use after your bath, as a refreshing body rub, spray it on your hair, enjoy its cooling touch on wrists and throat. Street Floor

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Charge ☐ C. O. D. ☐ Check Enclosed ☐

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24th Birthday Sale

a good time to open your Rosenbaum Charge Account!

Now, during this great celebration . . . how convenient to say "Charge it!" There are so many urgent values you won't want to miss during Birthday Sale. Start this pleasant shopping habit tomorrow. It's so simple to open a Rosenbaum account! See our Credit Office, Eleventh Floor.

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The easiest and most convenient way to shop. All well known and nationally advertised brands are carried in our markets.

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Streamline features the highest quality meats that can be bought at the lowest prices.

STREAMLINE
"THE SAVE WAY"

Eight Complete Food Markets in the Greater Pittsburgh Area

4801 Baum Boulevard
Saw Mill Run Boulevard
Ohio River Boulevard
1800 West Liberty Avenue
3401 Boulevard of Allies
5638 Forward Avenue
7301 Penn Avenue
East Ohio Street in Millvale

Crossword Quiz Answers

		L	U	X	E	M	B	U	R	G		
	A	I	R		L	O	I	S		N	O	
A	D	D		Z	I	O	N		S	O	N	G
R	A		K	E	E	N		H	O	M	E	R
G		N	O	E	L		J	U	D	E		E
E	L	I	A	B		H	O	R	I		D	E
N	A	P			R	A	B			T	E	N
T	O		S	H	A	W		S	H	A	W	L
I		G	O	A	T		N	O	O	N		A
N	A	H	U	M		B	O	L	D		S	N
A	B	E	L		W	A	V	E		R	E	D
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Oil Barter Puts Italy at Top In Rayon to Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Virtual monopoly of Mexico's rayon imports has been given to Italy with the signing of a contract for the barter of $2,500,000 in oil in exchange for rayon and machinery. This is the second large barter arranged with Italy, the first having been for $3,000,000 in oil in exchange for four oil tankers.

Japan will be the chief loser from the new contract since it sold last year 1,310,703 kilos of artificial silk to Mexico, being second only to Italy, which sold 1,927,750 kilos here. Other nations which will be affected are Belgium, Germany, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

U. S. Machinery Affected

United States exports to Mexico are not expected to be affected since the 570,022 kilos sold here last year were of a special kind of yarn which cannot be duplicated elsewhere. However, this amount, and the 3,600,000 kilos which Italy will send here on the terms of the new contract will supply practically the entire Mexican market, which last year consumed 4,277,660 kilos of artifical silk.

Rayon yarns will absorb $2,000,000 of the bartered oil and $500,000 will be supplied in machinery. These machinery exports will, however, affect United States exports to Mexico, it is expected, with a further displacement of United States machinery which has been so heavily hit by the barters for German machinery.

Conclusion of the Italian contract marks one more blow at United States business in Mexico which has lost consistently here since barter for oil supplanted normal trade relations, following the oil expropriations. The sum of $34,000,000 has been lost through the contracts of the William R. Davis Company alone, with this firm supplying machinery and equipment for that amount from Germany and the Scandinavian countries in exchange for Mexican oil.

Shipments in June

Shipments on the new Italian contracts will begin in June and continue monthly for more than a year. They will be carried on Italian tankers at the rate of 200,000 barrels per month, valued at $150,000. The oil specified by the contract is Poza Rica light crude, which will be refined in Italy.

The deal was handled here by the Importadora y Distribuidora de Artisela (artificial silk), the Mexican Government monopoly, and in Italy by the Ital-Rayon Company, an Italian Government combine. It marks a considerable advance for Italian products in the Mexican market with the possibility existing that Italy will supersede Great Britain for third place in the Mexican market this year. The United States occupies first place and Germany last year pushed Great Britain from the second place.

Ten Times the Height of Niagara

Wide World

Newly Discovered Falls in British Guiana

This waterfall just discovered in British Guiana, near the region that inspired Conan Doyle's novel, "Lost World," is twice the height of Kaietur Falls in British Guiana, hitherto a world marvel.

Dr. Paul A. Zahl, research associate in the Haskins Laboratory of Union College, reported the find. The height is estimated at 1,600 feet. Niagara is 164 feet. Even in the dry season, the new falls pour a stream of water 200 feet wide. Provisionally they have been named for King George VI of England.

South America has many waterfalls yet to be discovered. Some months ago an aviator flying over Venezuela reported one with a drop of 5,000 feet in all. The large rivers and mountainous terrain of the vast inland jungle hint many more.

Camps for Shanghai Beggars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Few cities have more beggars than Shanghai but at last something is being done to relieve the situation. French Concession police recently rounded up 500 beggars, installed them in a special camp, and allowed the Salvation Army to begin a process of inquiry and training designed to rehabilitate them. Something similar is understood to be contemplated for the International Settlement.

It had been hoped that the provision of special refugee camps would help solve the problem by giving these people a place where they could have food and shelter. The difficulty was that however bad conditions outside the camps, the professional beggars, at any rate, much preferred it to being cooped up. Explicably, the camp authorities object to giving full freedom to camp dwellers.

While trade education may not be practical for Shanghai's whole beggar population it certainly seems to afford the most constructive measure yet attempted.

Treason-Sowers Jailed at Munich

MUNICH (AP)—Eight persons accused of belonging to the "International Socialist Militant League" and distributing illegal literature received prison sentences April 25 after trial before the People's Court.

The defendants were convicted of lending assistance to preparations for high treason. Six received sentences of from three to eight years, one was sentenced to two years and the eighth, a woman, to nine months.

Republicans Stay Conservative In Renaming Davies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—The Party orthodoxy which is traditional in National Republican Club leadership today had returned John R. Davies for a third time to its Presidency, after day-long balloting by the membership yesterday.

With 365 of the 1,500 members of the 70-year-old organization voting, Mr. Davies received the support of 203 as the choice was made a contest for the first time in 34 years with a "liberal" opposition supporting Walter S. Mack, Jr.

Issue Never Clear Cut

The election at no time represented a clear-cut struggle between conservatives and the progressive element, however, although the Davies following hailed the outcome as a thrust at the efforts by Kenneth F. Simpson, New York County leader and Republican National Committeeman, to "liberalize" the New York State Party. Mr. Davies' stand for "100 per cent Republicanism" has been outspokenly at odds with the Simpson policy of Party alliance with the Fiorello H. La Guardia and American Labor Party "radicals" at the New York City polls. The rise of Thomas E. Dewey to national rating high in the listing of the 1940 Presidential nomination has been under the Simpson aegis, but, in the view of the conservatives, in spite of Mr. Simpson's marked inclination to soft-pedal the anti-New Deal issue.

Mack adherents in the election included George Z. Medalie, rated as premier Dewey mentor in the 1938 gubernatorial race which Mr. Dewey so nearly won and a major voice in the councils of the Simpson forces which dominated that campaign. Mr. Davies, however, insisted that "no person" was the issue in the Club contest, and his selection was made unanimous upon the request of Mr. Mack as soon as the results of the voting were announced.

Appeal for Unity

Charged by the opposition with having been indifferent to attempts to attract younger men into the club membership and with management that had seen the Club slip into such an unfavorable financial position that it now is only a tenant in, instead of owner of, the club building at No. 34 West Fortieth Street, Mr. Davies made his brief address of victory an appeal for Club unity. Now in private law practice, Mr. Davies was a member of the Municipal Court Bench for 20 years.

The election reflected the aroused interest in Party affairs marking Republican activity here as the Empire State organization readies itself to make New York the testing ground for the 1940 Presidential contest. Nearly 200 more members than usual registered to cast their ballots in the poll.

Portugal in India

Portugal owns three colonies in India, with an aggregate population of 600,000.

How Hitler Writes His Speeches

BERLIN, April 26 (AP)—Adolf Hitler has completed the text of his Friday Reichstag speech, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said today.

One foreigner knows what Herr Hitler will say when he addresses the Reichstag and the German Nation in reply to President Roosevelt's appeal for guaranteed non-aggression—and that foreigner is Premier Mussolini of Italy. Il Duce has been advised of every step in the Führer's preparations.

The speech already has been given to translators for renditions in English, French, and Italian.

The speech, which Herr Hitler wants to reach as many American newspaper readers as possible, will be shorter than usual.

Instructions to all Germany's workers and school children to listen to the Reichstag proceedings from noon until 1:30 p. m. (6 a. m. to 7:30 a. m., E. S. T.) Friday indicated that he may speak but an hour and a quarter. His speeches often last two hours.

Herr Hitler remained in Berlin to prepare the speech. The Chancellery has two women typists who rate among the world's best, at least as far as writing in German is concerned.

Before calling them in, Herr Hitler jots down an outline of his statements.

He then dictates directly to the typists. He walks up and down, acts as if facing a big crowd, and so effectively conjures an audience before his mind's eye that he once said he could foresee exactly how his listeners would react.

Racing along at terrific pace as ideas storm in upon him, he gives the typists a merry time of it.

Once he has started dictating—usually after midnight—he is not likely to cease until the speech is finished. That may mean that the typists go home after daylight.

There is little revision of the manuscript.

Changes often consist of important afterthoughts. A classic example was his Reichstag speech of Jan. 30 in which he outlined Germany's needs of exports. At the last moment he introduced the much quoted sentence, "I, however, believe in a long peace."

Because of possible last minute changes no speech is released until after it is delivered.

The Führer's trusted companion and Reich's press chief, Dr. Otto Dietrich, sits next to him in the Reichstag.

By a sign language of their own the two men agree when a departure from the typed manuscript shall be entered as a correction, or when the Führer merely changes the phraseology for greater oratorical euphony but prefers to let the original stand because of its better construction.

American Reports Attack in Vienna

VIENNA (AP)—Dr. Oscar Levine, a physician of Mount Ranier, Md., who was sentenced to prison and fined last December on a charge of violating German currency laws, reported to the United States Consulate General April 26 that he had been attacked by a group of S. A. (Elite Guard) men.

The Consulate asked him to make a written report to be forwarded to Washington.

Dr. Levine has appealed from his December sentence and fine which already had been lightened by the courts. Pending the decision he is at liberty but may not leave Vienna.

Thanks to Quick-Freezing - tenderer, tastier CHICKEN FRICASSEE

MARY, YOUR CHICKEN FRICASSEE HAS THE BRIDGE CLUB BUZZING LIKE BEES. HOW DO YOU DO IT?
WELL, FOR ONE THING I USE BIRDS EYE QUICK-FROZEN FOWL
QUICK-FROZEN... WHAT'S THAT?
THAT, PRECIOUS, IS HOW THE TENDERNESS AND FLAVOR OF ALL BIRDS EYE CHICKENS ARE SEALED IN!
YOU MEAN QUICK-FREEZING PUTS ALL THAT WONDERFUL FLAVOR IN, TOO.
NO, DEAR, QUICK-FREEZING KEEPS IT IN. BIRDS EYE FOWL IS BETTER TO BEGIN WITH. THEY'RE GRADE-A BIRDS, APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
BUT I NEVER SAW SO MUCH WHITE MEAT ON A CHICKEN. HOW COME?
SPECIAL FEEDING DOES THAT. BIRDS EYE FOWL GET A RICH DIET OF CEREAL AND BUTTERMILK. THEY HAVE 10% MORE WHITE MEAT. AND THEY COME TRIMMED OF ALL WASTE, CUT UP—READY TO COOK.
GRACIOUS! MUST COST PLENTY!
NOT AT ALL! A 2¾ LB. BIRDS EYE FOWL IS EQUAL TO A 4LB. UNDRAWN BIRD. AND YOU CAN GET IT SPECIAL THIS WEEK AT ONLY $1.25 FOR THE ENTIRE BIRD!

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women of Finland Enjoy Large Measure of Freedom

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Their Equality With Men Goes Unchallenged in Finland

Women Enter Freely Most Work, Even the Heavy Kinds; Marriage Seldom Ousts Them; Wages Often Equal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Helsingfors, Finland

Finnish women have spread their activities more widely over the national life than the women of most other countries. The many privileges they enjoy have been longer established, much of the work they undertake outside the home is more arduous or is of a kind that is elsewhere considered exclusively the province of men.

The woman of Finland is by no means the weaker vessel. For instance a widow of 40 works as a bricklayer's laborer. Day in, day out, she carries loads of cement up ladders to her male colleagues. Each load weighs more than half a hundred-weight! She said she would not change her job if she could. She enjoys the hard work and the cheerful fellowship of men.

Love of hard work is a general characteristic. Here is the story of Miina Sillapää. She was one of nine children of a farm laborer in Jokioinen. After a spell in the factory, doing alternate weeks of day and night work, she became a domestic servant. Within a few years she had founded a trade union for servants. She started publishing a magazine as its official organ. Her union has grown to nation-wide importance and today at the age of 72 she still actively controls both it and the magazine.

Serves in Parliament

In 1907 a year after Finnish women were granted parliamentary equality with men, she was elected as one of the first woman deputies in Finland. She has been in parliament ever since, has held Cabinet rank, and remains to this day one of the most vigorous and constructive members of the legislative body.

Everywhere in Finland women are at work on tasks which are surprising to many visitors, from street-cleaning, which they do with typical feminine thoroughness, to men's hairdressing. Women as bus and tram conductors, women as bank cashiers, women delivering the mails, and even women as stationmasters, or, perhaps, stationmistresses. These and the postwomen are not seen in towns but are quite usual in country districts.

The learned professions are open to women, with the single exception of the Church. Although many women take theological training they cannot yet enter the Ministry, but use their qualifications in teaching and social work. In the same way, although the Bar is open to them, most of those who study law enter government or similar service instead of practicing as barristers or solicitors.

No Difference in Salary

But into the other professions they enter along with men. They occupy university chairs, they practice as doctors and as public health officers, they hold leading posts in the State's social administration. And they work on equal terms with men; in government appointments and in most other positions of importance no differentiation of salary is made between the sexes, and marriage is rarely considered an objection to the employment of women.

There is an impressive simplicity about a building in Helsinki (Helsingfors), a large military garage erected in steel and concrete. It was designed by 23-year-old Miss Martta Martikainen, one of Finland's most promising young architects.

Finnish women have proved themselves in the darkest hours of their country's history. When Finland's struggle for independence called for sacrifice they were ready. In canteen and military hospital they did work that their nation remembers with pride and gratitude. When the war was over these voluntary helpers banded themselves together in the Lotta Svärd Society, the members of which are sworn to support the defense of their religion, their homes, and their Fatherland. A hundred-thousand Finnish women belong to this organization.

Epic Heroine

Lotta Svärd was heroine of an epic by the Finnish national poet, J. L. Runeberg. When her husband was called away to fight in the war of 1788-90 she followed and ministered to his needs and those of his fellows. After he was fatally wounded in battle she continued her kindly mission in the war of 1808-9.

The corps is divided into several branches each trained to do special work. There are clerical helpers, medical workers, cooks and caterers, a group to see to equipment, and propagandists. These branches are represented in each administrative area and they undertake peace-time duty as part of their training, so that a complete organization would be ready for service immediately if mobilization were ordered.

The work is entirely voluntary. The members even find their own uniforms, and many of them sacrifice a week or a fortnight at a time to join the Territorials on maneuvers. The catering section has such a high reputation that its assistance is much sought after for charity occasions not connected with the army.

Equipment workers at one time made all the Territorial uniforms. The government now supplies these, however, and Lottas who are clever with their fingers spend their leisure making articles for sale at bazaars in aid of the Society's funds.

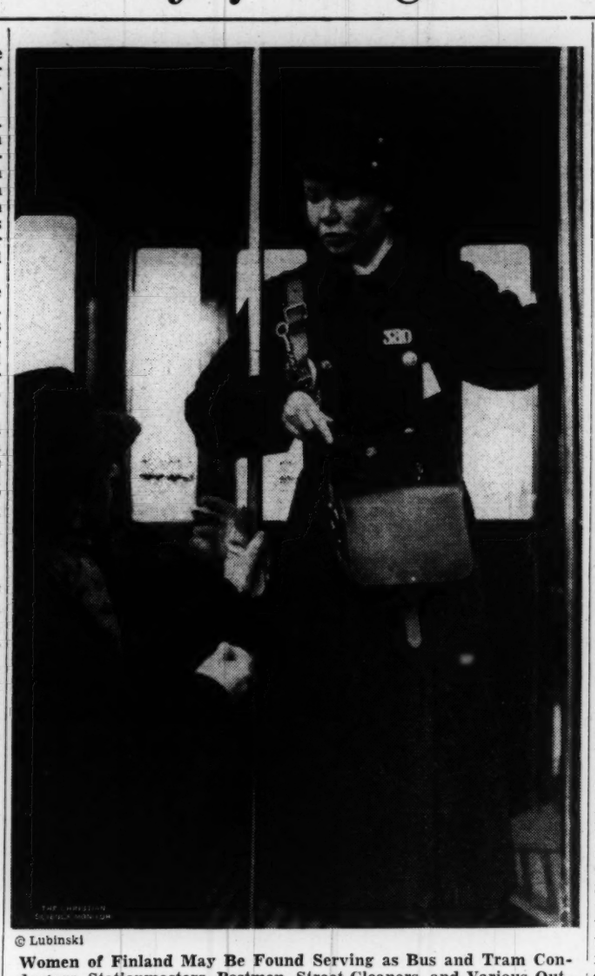
For Lotta Svärd is not financed by the State; there is one section specially detailed to organize dances, collect subscriptions, and canvass for "supporting members," who take no active part in the Society but help with regular contributions.

Active in Sports

As is to be expected among the athletic Finns, physical culture is a prominent activity of all sections. There are performance badges for skiing and walking. In the lake-dotted parts of the country rowing is featured, while centers everywhere have facilities for gymnastics. All these forms of sport are encouraged by inter-area competitions which also include contests in Finnish baseball, marching, swimming, etc.

A junior organization for girls from eight to seventeen years old sees to the training of young enthusiasts. Through games and other communal activities these are taught the idea of service.

Margot Lubinski



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Women of Finland May Be Found Serving as Bus and Tram Conductors, Stationmasters, Postmen, Street Cleaners, and Various Outdoor Laborers. Their Work in These Fields Is Not Even News in Finland, but Is Usually Accepted as a Natural Course of Events.

© Lubinski

Two Lottas Working at a Field Kitchen. The Lotta Svärd Society Is a Finnish Women's Organization Numbering About 100,000 Members and Undertakes Non-Combatant Duties in Support of the Territorial Army.

'Cukes' and Melons Familiar

Dwellers in Holy Land Also Raise Beans and Gourds

Floral Voices of the Holy Land—5

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Like hermits watching still" stand in fragrant beauty glorious oleander bushes with dark green leaves and bright pink blossoms in Trans-Jordan along the Wadi Nimrin and beside the River Jabbok and even around Galilee. Beside a water-course is the favorite haunt of this tall, flowering shrub which is the "willows of the brook" (Lev. 23:40) — and the "rose-plant of Jericho."

I should like to tell you of a morning spent by Galilee with Bedouin children as we all sat in a bower of oleander bushes, contrasting sharply with black basalt rock, wisps of yellow straw, silvery water lapping near by our bare feet. It was nature's perfect setting for a minstrel boy who piped on a shepherd's flute while I pecked at some typewriter keys.

The East met the West. We spoke a universal language. For hours in our bower we charmed one another with our smiles. I marveled at the darkness of their skins; they marveled at the whiteness of mine. I marveled at the lilting tunes coming from a reed made from the tall cane abounding on Jordan's banks, the "reed shaken with the wind" of Matt. 11:7; they marveled at the tap, tap, tap of my typewriter keys.

To Their Tent Home

Later we trudged to their home, a black goat-haired tent, woven by their mother and grandmother. Within such a tent Abraham had dwelt at Hebron. These Bedouin had pitched the tent among the rocks between the cucumber and wheat fields ripe for harvest in May just above the Sea, where the fancy struck them! But to judge from the size of the pan of cucumbers within the tent, the field of vines punctuated with bright yellow blossoms had been the deciding factor in the selection of this home-site. "It's perfect," I thought, "as an illustration of what Isaiah meant by 'a lodge in a garden of cucumbers.'" As Abraham welcomed his guests at the tent door in 2000 B. C., so did the humble Galilean father welcome me and the American women with me as he said, "Assallam aleitkum" (peace be with thee), and then passed the common cup of bitter coffee.

As Old as the Pyramids

"Cukes" were important in Bible days, not just as a salad vegetable, but as general food for daily use. Leeks, onions, and garlic are as old as the Pyramids. Nearly two million dollars was spent to supply the workmen who built Cheops with these vegetables. Standing inside Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem to watch early morning hucksters do a surprising business is to realize they are still a mainstay along with fruit in the Palestinian diet, and to see a native swagger off with a bunch of green onions every root of which resembles a small doubled fist is to know how highly esteemed they are today.

Watermelons were relished by the ancients. The children of Israel longed for them while in the wilderness. Beans also have been raised always in the Holy Land. Lentils perhaps were enjoyed more by and better known to the Bible people than they are today. It was the red variety of lentil that was used in making the "red pottage" for which Esau sold his birthright.

Throughout Palestine and Syria vegetable gardens are small. Those along the "Way of the Sea" on the Plain of Gennesaret, around Baalbek in Syria or even in "king's dale" outside Jerusalem, are typical of the small oriental gardens to be found everywhere outside villages and often long distances from the owners' homes. Contrary to the custom in America, the owner of a small garden in Palestine does not live near it. In the Near East there is safety only for the farmer who lives within the city confines in closely compact quarters. It is not uncommon in the early morning to see a score of men astride donkeys being carried to their small plots as far as five miles away. If a man isn't fortunate enough to own a beast he has to walk the distance. These gardens are fenced about with stones gathered from within the fields, as Isaiah suggests. The furrows about the tiny plots are for irrigation purposes; they flood these with water and when sufficient has been let in, close the end with the hoe or foot, which explains Deut. 11:10, "sowedst thy seed, and wateredst it with thy foot."

Jonah's Gourd

A trailing bottle-gourd plant, "cucurbita lagenaria," still planted to climb over trellis-work to serve as respite for residents of Tyre, Sidon, and northern Palestine from the devastatingly hot summer sun is no less than the "gourd" which sheltered Jonah (Jon. 4:6-9).

Another article in this series will run soon.

Prelude to Spring

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All around the yard we walk
to peer at every shrub and stalk,
where snow so lately lay.
We poke around and pry about
and pull a few dry tendrils out
and push brown leaves away.

We search along the cedar hedge
and up and down the garden's edge
to where the grapevines run;
and then we give a happy shout:
"Oh, hurry! There's a crocus out—
as yellow as the sun!"

Aileen L. Fisher

Maple Nut Bread

Beat well
1 egg and add
1 cup milk
½ cup sugar. Add
3 cups flour and
3 teaspoons baking powder sifted together. Add
1 teaspoon salt. Mix well. Add
½ teaspoon maple flavoring. Stir. Add
1 cup chopped walnuts. Mix. Place in medium sized bread pan; raise 40 minutes. Bake 45 minutes in moderate (350° F.) oven. Spread with cream cheese. This bread makes delicious sandwiches.

Through the Editor's Window

Foster Mothers to Little Wards of the State

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On a certain small farm of my acquaintance several little children about the same age play happily together, and one or two older ones may be seen driving the cow to pasture, shaking out a rug, or distributed under some tree enjoying the soft air of a summer evening. For the wholesome, motherly wife of this farm, and the sturdy, hard-working husband, take what are known as "state children," giving them a good home where otherwise they would have to live in some institution, bringing them up as their own until they are removed by the state for adoption or are beyond the age of state guardianship.

These foster homes have always interested me. It has seemed to me that they were among the unsung glories of our rehabilitation work. But never have I seen an article upon them until today, when I turned to one under the title, "Standing in the Place of Mother," in the May Good Housekeeping.

What to do with the homeless child has been variously answered down the years. We all know the way Charles Dickens exposed the foundling's hard life in "Oliver Twist." Regimentation was his sad experience in an earlier day, and too often privation and cruelty. Then came inspection of orphanages, and the founding of children's aid societies. Several facts in Genevieve Parkhurst's article are less familiar. Those who recall the wandering children of Russia after the World War will be perhaps amazed to learn, for example, that during and after the American War Between the States, children, orphaned by the war or otherwise unsettled, did the same thing, going from place to place in rough gangs, foraging for food as best they could, many of them taken over by unscrupulous persons and trained to beg or steal.

* * *

"An aroused citizenry insisted that the State Legislatures take immediate action," we are told. "So with Massachusetts taking the lead, by 1870, New York, Ohio, and Illinois had set up State welfare bureaus to take over the guardianship and care of the homeless young within their boundaries. . . . Other Legislatures passed similar laws. Living conditions in the orphanages were improved. And the practice of placing the young wards of the States in private homes began to spread out."

In most cases the children remain in their foster homes only a few years. Frequently they are in bad shape when taken into the foster home, and need to be built up physically and brought into tune mentally and morally.

Their foster parents for these years of their boarding out (the State allows a certain amount per month for each child) are usually people of very moderate circumstances, sometimes with children of their own and sometimes childless. They are carefully inspected, and must measure up to the requirements of homelife, health, and character set by the legal "guardian." Through various means, frequently through church or local social workers, the State makes sure that these requirements are met.

Many of the women who have taken into their homes these wards of the State, say the hardest part is giving them up when they are removed. For when someone suitable is found to adopt Johnnie or Mary, or for other reasons, too, the child is of course removed. "You get so fond of them," is the wistful note. Occasionally, the mother of the child marries again and can take her baby herself. Sometimes the legal "guardian" feels that the child is in the wrong foster home—he may be unhappy in the country, or would get along better with a mother of a different type. Some foster homes prove best with very little children. Some are particularly good with growing boys. Others can take the child from his toddling stage through adolescence. It should be added that many of these homes have kept their boys and girls beyond the age of State guardianship, and helped them earn their way through to graduation from high school and often through college; and also that some have taken them for nothing right from the start.

"Today, after 25 years, 97,350 of our boys and girls of all races and creeds—a number equal to those now in institutions—are thriving under the care of these mothers, a third of whom are receiving no allowance for what they are giving," we are told.

"The responsibility they have accepted is not a light one. Many of the children have dark histories. . . . Some have never known what it means to have a home. Some come from good stock, but because of hard times their parents are unable to provide for them. Whatever their former circumstances, from the day they are placed with their foster mothers a whole new and constructive way of life opens up for them."

* * *

Happily we have got away from the ancient superstition that having a child of one's own automatically makes one motherly, and by that same token that those who have never had one cannot reflect this most beautiful of qualities. We have learned, too, that children whose misfortunes have been great, do not "inherit" badness—a fact proved in countless juvenile court cases and in homes where adoption has given children wholesome environment and intelligent love. Bringing together, then, the child in need, and the woman who has understanding, mother-love and a home to give, is the modern way. And in the thousands of cases where the child is a ward of the State, and the woman a deep-hearted wife in some modest home, good work is quietly going forward that deserves our special appreciation.

A Wednesday Column

Three Favorites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

Here are three recipes that we like very much, two of which we have used for many years. The baked apple recipe was used in a dining room run by a friend, and they were so popular that people often came back to ask how they were made.

Rice and Cheese

Place a layer of
Cooked rice in a buttered baking dish. Add
Sliced or grated American cheese,
Bits of butter,
Salt and
Pepper. Alternate these layers until the desired amount fills the dish ⅔ full, having cheese on top. Add enough
Milk to nearly reach the top and bake in an oven 350° F. to 400° F., for 20 minutes or so.

Baked Apples

Core baking apples only ¾ of the way through the apple. Peel about ¾ of an inch around the opening. Fill the cavity with sugar, adding a pinch of cinnamon. Place apples in a baking dish close to each other and fill the dish ⅔ full of water. Cover the dish and bake in a moderate oven (350° F. to 375° F.) until tender. A dab of orange marmalade or jelly can be placed in each one when served. (The secret of this is the peeling down, and covering the dish. The apples are moist and peeling down makes them easy to get at the pulp.)

Gingerbread Pudding

This has been used in our family for over 50 years. It is very light and reheats nicely. Serve with hard sauce or whipped cream.

Mix together
½ cup shortening (scant)
2 tablespoons sugar
½ cup molasses (dark)
½ cup hot water
1 beaten egg
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
2 small cups flour. Steam 1¼ to 1½ hours.

(Mrs.) E. B. L.

Household Hint

Removes Onion Odor

To remove any strong odor (such as onion) from the hands, I use salt. I sprinkle it on my dampened hands, rub in well and rinse.

Mrs. I. C. K., New York

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Train's Coming

TRAVEL IS NOT what it used to be. The automobile, the airplane and the railroad streamliners are making it such a commonplace that the glamor is being rubbed away. We hop on and off trains, in and out of Pullmans, with no more concern than we give to going to work in the morning. Familiarity has bred, not contempt, but—well, familiarity. We travel now to get somewhere, and give precious little thought to the trip itself.

Not so long ago it was the going that caught one's fancy and claimed anticipation for many a day. Before someone comes along with a rocket train that will cross the United States in forty-five minutes, I want to point out that a good deal of excitement and a good deal of pleasure left the American scene with the passing of the shoebox lunch.

There was nothing off-hand about travel then. None of this casual saying: "I have to run over to Cleveland tonight." In our family we stayed severely at home for fifty-one weeks of the year, but in the middle of the summer we broke our bonds with an eighty-eight mile trip to Fairview. It was truly an achievement, an event which my boyish estimation ranked with Christmas and the Last Day of School. It was more than a trip; it was an annual phenomenon.

It began with errands to the dry-goods store for my mother, with visits from the dressmaker who stood her on the dining-room table and walked around her with pins and chalk and muffled comment. This usually occurred two or three weeks before the date tentatively set for departure, and continued for days; it had the effect of getting my thoughts into focus far too soon. All there was for me to do was to get out the telescopes, re-paper the bottoms and inspect the straps; after that, I was ready to go in fifteen minutes. But it was not quite so simple.

The chief ingredient of going away was suspense. In the first place, my father's work was exacting and unpredictable; all our preparations were subject to last minute cancellation. Not until the day came could we actually know we were going; such uncertainty is annoying to adults, but to children it is almost unbearable.

When time at last removed this uncertainty, there followed immediately a dozen others. Somebody had to be found to feed and water the chickens while we were away, and to look after the dog. My mother hurried to the telephone to see what she could arrange. Always in the back of my consciousness was the thought: If nobody can be found to take the job, I shall be left at home and forced to spend my precious week taking care of a black fox terrier and a flock of White Wyandottes. Anxiously I listened while my mother canvassed some of the neighbors. Finally the conversation would swing around to this: "All right, Mrs. Binder. There's corn and wheat in the shed, and I guess you can judge about how much to give them. You're to keep all the eggs, of course. Thank you so much. I'll do the same for you sometime!" My relief was enormous at this obstacle safely surmounted, but the way was not yet clear.

My mother would remember next that someone would have to water her plants. More telephoning, while she related the problem to sympathetic ears and explained the best rations for geraniums and ferns and begonias. Fortunately there was no complication about the latch key, for nobody in our town bothered to lock doors even during long absences. If our house had a door key, I never saw it; day or night, winter or summer, anyone might enter who would.

My mother turned finally from the telephone and plunged into the last-minute cooking; for, whether we were at home or on the train, there were mouths to feed. There was no dining-car on the local train and we would not have patronized it if there had been. The idea of the shoebox lunch was too deeply ingrained. Fried chicken, jelly sandwiches and good eating apples had served the family for generations and they would do so once again.

My father, now that the telephone was available to him, called the livery stable and ordered a surrey to take us to the station. He was most casual about it; there was not an exclamation point in the whole conversation. "Dave, you'd better have a rig here in time for us to catch the Santa Fé. Twelve-thirty ought to do it—Yes, going over to Fairview for a few days.—Half-past twelve, Dave. G'bye."

Twelve-thirty seemed to me to cut the time very short. The Santa Fé went through at one o'clock and that half-hour interval held scant factor of safety. It was less than a mile to the station and now, in maturer judgment, I realize that we could have made it in ten minutes, had it been necessary. But we see things differently when young; I could not help wondering what we would do if Mr. Trimmer should be late, or if some circumstance should arise to delay us, once we were installed in the surrey and on our way. An additional fifteen minutes would have made me feel much better.

And so we had early lunch, and washed the dishes and put them away, and were ready and waiting when the surrey rolled up before the house at twelve-twenty-five. Nobody had ever heard of Dave Trimmer missing a train. This record might have reassured me, had I remembered it, but it was lost sight of in the stress of the moment. My parents, too, for all their polite conversation while we waited, showed marked relief when the rig pulled up and Dave Trimmer jumped out to give a hand with the telescopes. You see, we traveled so seldom!

Off we went, the horses at a sedate trot. I would have preferred a gallop. My father sat in front and talked with Mr. Trimmer about politics, about crops on surrounding farm lands, about the loft of pigeons with which Dave was experimenting. They talked about everything save the one important fact—we were going visiting! I felt like explaining to Mr. Trimmer: "Tonight I'll see my cousin Robert. For a week I'll ride horseback, and slide down strawstacks, and learn to milk a cow. To do these things, we have to catch the train. We're going to ride eighty-eight miles on a train today, and there are still tickets to buy after we get to the station and the train goes at one o'clock. So, please, won't you hurry?"

There was a peculiar flavor to village railroad stations. All through that country they followed a common pattern—baggage-room, ticket-office and two waiting-rooms. The building was painted a dark, gritty green, its monotony only slightly relieved by the Adams Express Company sign and the red fire barrel. For some obscure reason, the architect provided separate waiting-rooms for men and women. In some rather large places, such as New York and Chicago, the stations are co-educational and I have heard no complaints. But in Walnut Grove men used the west waiting-room, women and family groups the east.

Each room was dominated by a bulging "railroad" stove, unpolished, with a perennially open door exposing flaming coals in winter, a dank cold interior in summer. Some day I shall make it my business to find out why the doors of railroad stoves are always open. And why, if the stoves work better that way, does the corporation go to the expense of providing doors at all?

Being a family group, we used the ladies' waiting-room, and the conversation of friends gathered there on similar errands rose louder and louder about us. But my attention was all upon the next obstacle standing between us and our ultimate departure—the ticket window which remained obstinately closed even though the train to Fairview (and beyond) was due in ten minutes. The agent in Walnut Grove had fixed ideas, not only about stove doors, but about selling railroad-tickets; it cut up his day too much to be in frequent attendance at the window. And so the wicket remained firmly closed until he was convinced all the customers had assembled and were in the mind to purchase with no dilly-dallying.

Meanwhile, forehanded customers began forming a line and occasionally someone hammered on the partition. At last the window flew up with a bang and the agent appeared ready for business. With deliberation, he considered the needs of each passenger who appeared before him, while the telegraph sounder chattered desultorily at his side and train time drew closer and closer. The date stamp sounded and the line moved along before the grille, and the last passenger clutched his ticket and his change just as the train whistled in the cut west of town.

The agent said: "Train's coming!" and hustled onto the platform to set the signals. Passengers reached for their luggage and filed out the door. The situation at last looked favorable. We were here, with luggage and lunch and tickets, the train was coming and whistling for the stop. The long uncertainty was ended. Definitely, it looked as though we would make it.

JOHN F. HAYES

Yuccas

Through a moonless night
on the desert
there is now light,
gentle, hesitant light,
where the tapers of yuccas
glow slender and white.

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC

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Henry Adams Travels North

FOR TWO LONG DAYS, from early morning until after dark, I travelled north until my head seemed about to hit the North Pole. At St. Petersburg I figured it out that nothing else could exist in the world so far north, and so cold; but at Stockholm, which is just as far north, I found a city and trees and a dry, blue sky, and a hot sun, like Boston, and just like it too in the looks of the people, for if there was ever a Yankeer than Yankee, he's a Swede. . . . For an economic civilisation, there is an economic civilisation! All that lets you up a bit is the French tapestries in the royal palace, the best lot of Gobelins, etc., of the eighteenth century,—Louis XV and Louis XVI,—I have yet seen anywhere. . . . The rest is Boston and New York stiff and strong. So I started north Sunday morning, bound to see this show through, and come out at the end; but I was never more astonished; which shows that one should not pass one's life, as I have done, like a clam by his own fireside, but ought to travel and see the world. The further I came north, the more like New England everything grew to look, so that I thought myself travelling forward and back between Boston and Quebec. I stopped to sleep at a station half way, and at night shivered a little with a white frost, but we were then well up to the Arctic Circle. Yesterday I came fourteen hours through to Trondhjem, over the mountains, a beautiful journey, and always a bright sun and blue sky, with the peculiar clearness of a New England October. Really it is astounding. There is nothing like it in the world. Tomorrow I expect to be inside the Arctic Circle, for I've no idea of stopping yet, and in America on the same parallel I don't know where I should be; . . . while here I am rather better off than I should be at Bordeaux. To be sure it is unusual; the weather will change; . . . but I don't care, and I'm going to start tomorrow for the North Cape, or as far as the weather will carry me.—From "The Letters of Henry Adams." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STUDY OF THE HEAD OF A YOUNG WOMAN: *A Drawing by Andrea del Sarto*

THERE ARE EXTANT many drawings by the great Florentine master, Andrea del Sarto. These sketches, made in preparation for large compositions in paint, reveal to us the care and sensitive planning which went into the making of the master's paintings. Today, sketches by Renaissance masters are greatly treasured.

Bernhard Berenson says that this study from a model is perhaps Lucrezia del Fede. The drawing, executed in red chalk, is in the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

With an Entity All Its Own

WHEN THINKING OR speaking of an island, one says always that it rises out of the sea. It is a curious fact that one never thinks of an island as sunk in the sea. . . .

It is not without significance that two of the most appealing of all romances are laid on islands. Who could fancy Robinson Crusoe and Friday on a mere uninhabited shore on a remote corner of an inhabited continent? Defoe made his case when he placed them on an island. Treasure Island would have lost its lure, the whole case of mystery and drama would have collapsed, if Stevenson had sent Jim and Long John Silver and their companions to an unromantic shore with the sea on only one side of it. And when the master of all romanticism wished to bestow the ultimate upon his squire and set him up supreme in Barataria, he did not mince matters with a corner of a kingdom, or a mere province, or beg the question even with a peninsula. He knew better, that the exigency of Sancho Panza's case demanded a thing apart, complete, with an entity all its own. Cervantes established that phantasmagorial court on an island.—From "Islands of the Mediterranean," by PAUL WILSTACH. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Old Communal Life of New England

THE LIFE OF the household in a Connecticut village in the middle of the eighteenth century was very self-centred. Remote from towns,—for Hartford was only a village then,—the demands of farming life determined the round of days. Every one from childhood fell of necessity into his or her place as one of the workers, out-doors and in, and the simplicity of the social organization made the farmer a mechanic as well. There was the blacksmith's shop, where a rudely trained skill supplied the more special needs; but the farmer himself not only used his tools, but mended and to some extent made them; he was carpenter also, and shoemaker, and, in general, necessity had taught his hands to shape and his fingers to be dexterous. The boy made his own traps and small tools and carts, and early learned that handiness and adaptability without which he would be likely to go through life in a destitute condition. . . . The hired man of that time was the occasional unattached member of society, or one who was forced out of the family hive by the excess of hands and the deficiency of land. Commonly the family itself supplied the necessary laborers, and these all in their youth, no matter what intellectual promise they might give, were, as a matter of course, parts of the regular farm company.

The jack-of-all-trades character of the farmer and the absence of a force of artisans and special craftsmen easily compelled a state of mutual dependence. If a house or a barn were to be built, the neighborhood was called in at the critical moment to raise the frame; and the farmer who asked the help made his acknowledgment not only by serving when his neighbor needed him, but by acting as host to the company, and making the raising a time of good cheer and hilarity. Harvest also gave opportunity for mutual help and neighborly charity, so that much of the social life of the day grew naturally out of the common work and occupation of the community. In-doors it was the same, and quilting bees and huskings and spinning bees made work and play shade into each other. A community where every one worked and each might be needed by his neighbor would scarcely suffer very marked distinctions of rank; and in the lighter social life, which made no pretense of work, the sleighing parties and athletic sports, the suppers and dances which followed the bees, an equality of condition was assumed, very favorable to self-respect and independence of judgment.—From "Noah Webster," by HORACE E. SCUDDER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"Edra hjärtans ögon"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

DEN ANDLIGA SYNEN existerar alldeles oberoende av de materiella sinnena. Den kommer till medvetandet genom andlig intuition, den är styrd av Gud och skyddad av Gud, den inriktas av Gud och uppehålles av Gud. Andlig syn är förnimmandet av verkligheten, förnimmandet av det som är osynligt för den materiella synen. Vi vinna denna andliga syn genom helgad gemenskap med Gud, genom att stilla hålla fast vid varats stora fakta, varigenom den materiella förnimmelsens larm nedtystas.

Det är hjälpande att studera de exempel på andlig syn, som omtalas i Bibeln. När Elia hade skilts från Elisa, skulle beviset på att den senare ägde förmåga att fullfölja sin herres verk och att få "en dubbel arvslott" av hans ande vara: "Om du ser mig . . . kommer det . . . att så ske dig" (2 Kon. 2:9, 10). Längre fram, när Elisa i Dotan var omgiven av fiender, bad han Gud öppna hans ängslige tjänares ögon, och denne såg då "att berget var fullt med hästar och vagnar av eld runt omkring Elisa" (2 Kon. 6:17). Där för de materiella sinnena fara tycktes vara för handen, där urskilde således hans andliga förnimmelse en manifestation av Guds skyddande makt.

I brevet till efesierna betonar Paulus vikten av andligt seende, när han talar om sin bön att Gud må, såsom han uttrycker det (Ef. 1:17, 18), "giva eder en visdomens och uppenbarelsens ande till kunskap om sig och att han må upplysa edra hjärtans ögon". På sidan 586 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] definierar Mary Baker Eddy "ögon" såsom "andlig urskillning—icke materiell utan mental". Vi borde därför alltid fasthålla i tanken, att synen är en andlig förmåga; och det är viktigt att komma ihåg detta i en tidsålder, då mer än någonsin förr, omsorg och tanke ständigt inriktas på ögonens beskaffenhet och på att skydda det som kallas den materiella synen.

Låt oss mer ingående begrunda denna fråga! Det dödliga sinnet påstår, att vi se medelst en materiell organism, och att om denna organism angripes eller blir överansträngd till följd av ålder eller olyckshändelse, försvagas synen. Kristen Vetenskap lär, att synen är andlig och ej beroende av materien; att den är en förmåga, som tillhör Sinnet, Gud, och att, emedan den finnes hos Gud, den manifesteras av människan, vilken såsom Guds idé återspeglar allt som utgör Gudomen. Synen är således fullkomlig, evig, oförstörbar, oföränderlig—aldrig underkastad tillfälligheter, förändringar, olyckshändelser eller materiella lagar, emedan den såsom en andlig förmåga för evigt har sin grund i det gudomliga Sinnet. Till människan, Guds återspegling, "Guds sammansatta idé, som i sig innesluter alla rätta idéer" (*ibid.*, sid. 475), är denna andliga förmåga given.

När vi börja förstå denna uppfattning av syn, kunna vi tillgodogöra oss den; och i den mån vi så göra, kommer allt som tyckes lägga hinder i vägen för vårt materiella begrepp om syn att försvinna. Alla svårigheter uppstå genom någon felaktig uppfattning, genom något slag av tro på materiell lag och begränsning, och denna uppfattning måste därför rättas i vårt tänkande, så att den yttre manifestationen må bliva tillintetgjord och harmoni framträda. För den synförmåga Gud giver finnes ingen tid, ålder eller död, och vi äga den, i den mån vi urskilja vårt sanna andliga jag såsom Hans återspegling. Botemedlet mot tron på svag eller skadad syn är den andliga förståelsen, som kommer till oss, när vi ihärdigt sträva efter att se allt från en andlig ståndpunkt.

Det finnes intet annat sätt att se Guds skapelse än genom att förnimma den andliga verkligheten. Och hur skola vi kunna vinna denna syn, annat än genom att följa Jesu lära, som Mrs. Eddy så underbart belyst för oss? Endast genom att leva den sanning Jesus lärde, genom att vara rena, saktmodiga, kärleksfulla, lydiga och ödmjuka i vår dagliga vandel och dock starka i förståelsen av vårt verkliga vara såsom Guds återspegling, kunna vi lära att möta det dödliga sinnets envisa argument, som söka utpläna den andliga urskillningens ljus.

Det är alltid mer ljus som behövs. I vårt mänskliga liv gå vi ut i ljuset för att kunna se bättre. Detta faktum borde vända våra tankar mot den andliga utstrålning, som är det enda sanna ljuset, och vilket icke är begränsat utan överallt närvarande. I ljuset av andlig uppenbarelse se vi, att den dödliga förnimmelsens begränsningar icke äga någon domsrätt över människan som Guds avbild.

I den mån våra hjärtans ögon bliva upplysta, få vi en vidgad syn på vår omgivning och på världshändelserna. Vi upphöra att blint stirra på små förhållanden, på de ovässentligheter, som kanske omgiva oss, och se i stället ut mot Sinnets universum. Mrs. Eddy beskriver denna vidare utblick, när hon säger (*Miscellaneous Writings*, sid. 369): "Metafysik, icke fysik, ger oss förmågan att stå upprätt på sublima höjder, blickande ut över Sinnets omätliga universum, sökande den orsak, som styr all verkan, starka i den enhet som finnes mellan Gud och människan." Vilket lugn och vilken jämnvikt vinna vi icke genom dessa ögonblick, då vi se utåt, ögonblick, som oftare skola återkomma i den mån vi vänja oss vid denna vidgade syn. Den friktion som uppstår i den materiella samvaron, känslan av överansträngning, den trötta längtan efter frid, fruktan för tillståndet ute i världen—allt detta försvinner från tanken, när vi lära oss att låta blicken vila i Sanningen.

Var det icke detta målmedvetna sätt att se, som gav Johannes förmågan att skriva (Upp. 21:1): "Och jag såg en ny himmel och en ny jord; ty den förra himmelen och den förra jorden voro förgångna, och havet fanns icke mer"?

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"The eyes of your understanding"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPIRITUAL VISION EXISTS quite apart from the material senses. It comes to consciousness by way of spiritual intuition, and it is God-governed, God-protected, God-directed, and God-sustained. Spiritual vision is the perception of reality, of that which is invisible to material sight. It is attained through consecrated communion with God, through quietly dwelling on the great facts of being, thereby silencing the clamor of material sense.

Instances of spiritual vision recorded in the Bible provide helpful study. When Elijah was parted from Elisha, the test of the latter's ability to carry on his master's work and to receive a "double portion" of his spirit was, "If thou see me, . . . it shall be so" (II Kings 2:9, 10). Later, when Elisha was in Dothan, surrounded by enemies, he prayed to God to open the eyes of his fearful servant, who then saw that "the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha" (II Kings 6:17). Thus where to the material senses appeared danger, his spiritual sense discerned a manifestation of the protecting power of God.

In his epistle to the Ephesians, Paul brings out the importance of spiritual vision when he tells them of his prayers that God may, as he says (Ephesians 1:17, 18), "give unto you the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of him: the eyes of your understanding being enlightened." Mary Baker Eddy defines "eyes" on page 586 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as "spiritual discernment,—not material but mental." We should, therefore, always bear in thought that sight is a spiritual faculty; and it is important to remember this in an age when, more than ever before, care and thought are constantly directed to the condition of the eyes, and the preservation of what is termed material eyesight.

Let us consider this question more fully. Mortal mind claims that we see through a material organism, and that if this should become affected or strained by age or accident, our eyesight is impaired. Christian Science teaches that sight is spiritual, not dependent on matter; that it is a faculty of Mind, God; and that, since it is inherent in God, it is manifested by man, who, as His idea, reflects all that constitutes Deity. Sight, then, is perfect, eternal, indestructible, unalterable—never subject to chance, change, accident, or material law, because it is established forever in divine Mind as a spiritual faculty. Man, the reflection of God, "the compound idea of God, including all right ideas" (*ibid.*, p. 475), is endowed with this spiritual faculty.

As we begin to understand this concept of vision, we can utilize it; and to the extent that we do so, whatever may seem to be impeding our material sense of sight will disappear. Difficulties always arise from some false concept, some belief in material law or limitation; and therefore it has to be corrected in our thinking, that the outward manifestation may be destroyed and harmony appear. The sight which God gives is timeless, ageless, deathless, and it is ours in the proportion that we discern our true spiritual selfhood as His reflection. The remedy for belief in weak or impaired vision is spiritual understanding, which comes as we persistently strive to look out from the spiritual standpoint.

There is no way of seeing God's creation save through our perception of spiritual reality; and how can we gain this view but by following Jesus' teaching, which Mrs. Eddy has so wonderfully illumined for us? Only by living the truth which Jesus taught, by being pure, meek, loving, obedient, humble in our daily contacts, yet strong in the understanding of our real being as God's reflection, can we learn to meet the persistent arguments of mortal mind which would seek to obliterate the light of spiritual discernment.

It is always more light that is needed. In our human experience we get into a good light in order to see more clearly. But this very fact should turn our thought to the spiritual radiance, which is the only true light, and which is not localized but everywhere present. In the enlightenment of spiritual revelation the limitations of mortal sense are seen to have no jurisdiction over man in God's image.

As the eyes of our understanding become enlightened, we gain a wider vision of our environment and of world events. We cease to look fixedly at narrow circumstances, the so-called small things which may surround us, and look out upon the universe of Mind. Mrs. Eddy describes this wider vision when she writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 369), "Metaphysics, not physics, enables us to stand erect on sublime heights, surveying the immeasurable universe of Mind, peering into the cause which governs all effects, while we are strong in the unity of God and man." What calm and poise we gain from these moments of looking outward, moments which will become more frequent as we accustom ourselves to the wider view. The friction of material contacts, the sense of overwork, the tired longing for peace, the fear of world conditions, fade from thought as we learn to rest our gaze in Truth.

Was it not this singleness of vision which enabled John to write (Revelation 21:1), "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea"?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Prince Edward Island

No boundary line of stone or rough-hewn rail
Marks the uneven pattern of this land,
But the straight spruces yielding to the gale
March on in single file—a little band
Of staunch Acadians dressed in dark green coats,
With blue horizons buttoned at their throats.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Granite Stater as President? Two G. O. P. Leaders Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 26—Before the Republican Party names standard-bearers for the 1940 national campaign, considerable attention will be devoted to the prospects of at least two Granite Staters.

A well-organized movement is under way to advance the candidacy of United States Senator Styles Bridges for the Republican presidential nomination. Already Bridges-for-President postcards are being sent out. Republicans in various states are receiving an unsigned card carrying the following message:

G. O. P. For victory in 1940. Last week you were sent a card containing essential qualifications of our Repubican candidate for President. Here is a man who fulfills all requirements: Styles Bridges, United States Senator.

A progressive, young Republican. Poor boy, farmer, Public Service Commissioner, Governor of New Hampshire, and United States Senator.

A sterling record of achievement. The logical choice for President. The man to lead us to victory in 1940.

Bridges Gratified

From Washington comes word from Senator Bridges that this move was launched without his knowledge but that "it is naturally gratifying to me to know I have a group of friends who think of me in connection with the highest office."

Meanwhile, there is no secret about Gov. Francis P. Murphy's interest in the vice-presidential nomination. Whether the Bridges development will have any bearing on the Governor's plans remains to be seen.

The Governor has been filling speaking engagements in various sections of the country in a move that, political observers believe, shows his inclinations.

It is understood Governor Murphy's interest in the vice-presidential nomination came up for consideration at the recent meeting of New Hampshire Republican leaders and John D. M. Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Those who favor the Governor seeking the vice-presidential nomination believe the presidential nomination will go to another part of the country.

Similar Careers

These two men's careers have much in common. Both came from poor families, spent early years on farms, have not had the advantages of higher education. While Governor Murphy has risen to fortune as a shoe manufacturer, Senator Bridges has made politics his career having risen through various stages to his present office.

Both men have shown decided ability to carry their State on the Republican ticket while voters were supporting Democratic nominees on the national ticket.

Leonora Speyer

Poet Wins Golden Rose Award

Leonora Speyer of New York City will receive the Golden Rose for Poetry from the New England Poetry Club, tomorrow evening at the new Larz Anderson Poetry Library, Goddard Avenue, Brookline. The award is given annually for the most outstanding contribution to poetry. The Library recently was given to Boston University by Mrs. Anderson.

The award for the past year was held by John Holmes, poetry editor of the Boston Transcript. Other poets who have won the Golden Rose are Robert Frost, John Hall Wheelock, Robert Hillyer, Joseph Auslander, and Archibald MacLeish.

Mrs. Speyer's latest book, "Slow Wall," includes selections from her earlier volumes, including "Fiddlers Farewell," which brought her the Pulitzer Prize in 1926.

Rhode Island Keeps Its Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26—The House of Representatives' Finance Committee thinks too much of the famous Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington at the State House to let it out of its sight for a minute. The Committee turned down the bill already approved in the Senate which would permit the portrait to be taken to the World's Fair in New York as a part of the art exhibit.

Saltonstall Seeking Budget Cut

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's tax message to the Legislature, originally scheduled for submission two weeks ago, will be delayed for several more weeks while the Governor determines how far the Legislature will go along the economy trail.

This was learned at the Governor's office, where a spokesman said that the message will be sent in before June 1, the date before which the House Ways and Means Committee will report on the Governor's $190,000,000 biennial state budget.

The Governor hopes by economies and new taxation sources to cut several dollars from the average local tax rate on real estate. It has been indicated that he would favor taxing gasoline an additional cent and that he would favor a state tax on cigarettes, in his forthcoming message.

These proposals were made in his original budget message. However, since its submission to the Legislature, Daniel J. Lynch, his legislative secretary, has told legislators in public hearings that the program was not Governor Saltonstall's but that the latter had merely passed on to the Legislature recommendations drawn up by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

In the new message it is anticipated the Governor will adopt several of the proposals as his own and make a fight in the legislature for their adoption.

Before the Legislature at the present time is Governor Saltonstall's economy program calling for reductions totaling $4,500,000 for two years and the economy proposals of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations amounting to approximately $24,000,000.

Already, within the Governor's own party, opposition has developed to various items in the economy programs including that to eliminate four state teachers' colleges. Thus, the Governor wishes to determine how far the Legislature will go toward reducing the budget before he seeks to tap new revenue sources.

City Folks Win Bath-Conscious Palm

City dwellers in the United States are the most bathtub-conscious people in the world. Seventy-two per cent of their homes have either a modern bathtub or a shower, while the rest of the world for the most part sticks to the garden hose, the old-fashioned wooden tub or to no tub at all.

This was disclosed by John J. Downey, of Boston, Massachusetts Director of the National Association of Master Plumbers, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Master Plumbers here yesterday.

Mr. Downey didn't say whether this predilection for automatic tubs with hot and cold water on the part of America's urban population was due to the smoke and grime of their cities, or to a theoretical desire for tidiness, but he was quite specific with his figures.

"While six out of 10 American homes have bathrooms, in England the ratio is three out of 10, in Germany it is one and a half out of 10 and in France one-half out of 10," he said.

"There is, however, a sharp contrast in the number of bathrooms in farm as compared with city homes in the United States. While 72 per cent of city homes have a bathtub or shower, according to the real property inventory of the United States Department of Commerce, only 14 per cent of farm homes have bathtubs, according to the farm housing survey of the Department of Agriculture."

Flag Violators Back in School

DEERFIELD, Mass., April 26 (AP)—Despite their continued refusal to salute the flag, William, Dorothy and Gloria Johnson were permitted to attend their classes yesterday at the South Deerfield grammar school.

Timothy C. Kelleher, Chairman of the School Committee, said that body must meet before any action can be taken. The parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Johnson, withheld comment.

School Superintendent Marvin E. James intimated court proceedings might be employed and an agent of the religious group of which the Johnsons are members said, in such an event, the family would be defended.

The Johnson children were ordered out of school several months ago and after a prolonged battle in the courts, the United States Supreme Court, a week ago, upheld the expulsion order. The children have contended religious scruples prevented them from saluting the flag.

Chamber Plans De Valera Fete

The Boston Chamber of Commerce is to honor the head of a foreign nation for the first time, it was announced by the Chamber today, when Premier Eamon de Valera of Eire, is to be tendered a luncheon on Tuesday, May 16.

Oscar W. Hauffermann, Chairman of the Chamber Committee on Meetings and Members' Luncheons, in making the announcement of the forthcoming event, intimated Mr. de Valera had reserved a message he has for the businessmen of America—especially in New England—for disclosure at the luncheon.

Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the American Section, International Chamber of Commerce, will preside and introduce the guest. New England businessmen, and city, State, and Federal officials will make up the head table guests.

Williams College Club To Discuss Liberalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 26—"What kind of liberalism do we want today?" The Williams College Liberal Club will discuss this question May 5-6 when debates, open forums, and round-table group meetings will be held by undergraduates, alumni, members of the faculty and guest authorities. Alexander R. Holliday, '40, of Indianapolis, is President of the Liberal Club.

Acceptances to attend the two-day conference have been received from Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board; Harold Laski, British economist; E. L. Oliver, Executive Vice-President of Labor's Non Partisan League of which John L. Lewis is President; and Herbert Agar, Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Invitations also have been sent to Archibald MacLeish, poet and author, and Representative T. V. Smith of Illinois.

Brookline Tax Rate Of $30 Is Threatened

Brookline citizens face the possibility of a $5 to $7 increase in the tax rate over last year's rate. The 1939 figure may soar to $30, according to Samuel F. Blanchard, Chairman of the Brookline Board of Selectmen. The rate for last year was $24.75 a thousand. Mr. Blanchard has urged a meeting of the various department heads to discuss provisions whereby the new tax rate will not reach such a high figure.

Boost in Worcester High Tax Averted By Big Budget Cut

WORCESTER, Mass., April 26 (AP)—A threatened tax rate increase of $6 on top of the now record high rate of $38.60 was averted—in large part at least, when the city council accepted a report of its Finance Committee cutting nearly $1,000,000 from the budget as submitted by Mayor William A. Bennett.

The cut means a 10 per cent pay reduction for all municipal employees getting more than $25 a week plus reductions in all municipal accounts. The action by the council followed a series of protest meetings by civil, civic and improvements associations.

Public Officials To Hear Tax Plea

Invitations to a Faneuil Hall protest meeting against rising taxes were sent yesterday to all State Senators and Representatives from Boston, members of the Metropolitan District Commission and the Sheriff and county department heads of Suffolk County, by the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance. The mass meeting is to be held on Tuesday morning, May 2, in Faneuil Hall.

The sole purpose of the meeting, according to the Alliance, which is composed of 27 civic and business organizations of the city, is "to make specific recommendations to the Mayor and other City Officials for the reduction of the cost of local government."

"There are approximately 50 Senators and Representatives in the Legislature from Boston," said James Dempsey, Executive Director of the Alliance, "and they should be directly interested in the tax problem of the residents of their districts. We will have our own representatives of the organizations of this alliance at the meeting to explain how savings can be affected so that the home owners of Boston may not have their property virtually confiscated by rising tax rates."

College Teachers to Meet

The annual meeting of the New England Association of College Teachers of Education will be held at Tufts College, Friday at 2:30 p. m., when Dr. Daniel A. Prescott, '29 of Tufts, will speak on "The Child Study and Personnel Investigations of the American Council of Education." Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts, will be principal speaker at the Association dinner in Stratton Hall, at 6:00 p. m.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1939

Saltonstall Asked to Aid Mediation Bill

Truck employers think mediation should be compulsory — Union says strike not its will.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's support of legislation compelling mediation of labor disputes in the motor transportation industry was sought today by Ralph H. Cahouet, counsel for the Employers Group, Motor Freight Carriers of Boston, in a letter to the Governor.

The legislation was filed early in the year by Mr. Cahouet and was given a hearing Feb. 14.

Mr. Cahouet wrote:

"Massachusetts has been harassed since the first days of this year by strikes in the motor transportation industry. The Boston fuel strike is the latest of these. There is no assurance that a similar situation may not arise in 1940, perhaps in the dead of winter."

The motor carrier counsel insisted that transportation strikes tie up food, fuel, and prevent the hauling of raw materials—hindering business activities throughout the State—and affect citizens in no way involved in the dispute.

Compared to the Railroads

"The motor transportation industry is recognized as a public utility by Federal and State governments," he said, "the public is protected against strikes in the railroad industry by a mediation law. It was resorted to last fall when a strike threatened. The public should be protected against strikes in the motor transportation industry, which is today of equal importance to the community."

The bill pending before the Committee on Transportation would make mandatory a formal hearing before a mediation board and a finding of fact thereby on any labor dispute between employees and employers in the transportation industry, unless settled by agreement.

The board's findings and recommendations would be published by the State Commissioner of Labor and industry. No strike or lockout would be permitted during the period when a case was before the mediation board. Furthermore, a strike or lockout could not be called until after seven days after publication of the report. The fine for illegal strikes would range from $10 to $50 per person per day.

Union Blames Employers

Immediately, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, reasserted his opposition to the pending bill. He insisted "if this door is opened in the transportation industry, the way will be cleared toward compulsory arbitration in Massachusetts for all labor disputes."

He insisted that "we now possess the right to strike. We dislike to exercise that right but circumstances sometimes force us to do so. It was not the choice of the union to strike this year in the motor transportation industry. We were forced to take such action because of the attitude of Mr. Cahouet and his colleagues. We do not intend to give up our right to strike."

Outdoor Fires Barred Until June

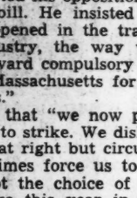
All permits for building open fires east of the Connecticut River in Massachusetts have been canceled until June 1, according to an announcement by Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation. The ban includes residents of communities as well as Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps crews. A penalty for violating the order is a maximum fine of $100, or a month in jail, or both.

The order was sent to all local forest wardens. They are permitted, however, to issue special one-day permits on rainy days.

"The fire situation this spring is very hazardous and I believe extreme care must be used if we are to prevent serious losses," the Commissioner explained in issuing the drastic order.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and vicinity: Continued threatening weather and slightly warmer tonight and Thursday, with occasional light rains, probably ending Thursday morning; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 40's; moderate east to southeast and southerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers tonight and probably Thursday morning, slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh easterly winds over the north and fresh east to southeast shifting to southwest winds over the south portion, rain over north and showers over south portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	43	Minneapolis	44	44
Bermuda	70	66	New Orleans	64	60
Chicago	58	58	New York	50	48
Denver	44	42	Norfolk	70	68
Helena	44	38	Philadelphia	52	52
Kansas City	60	58	St. Louis	62	60
Los Angeles	64	54	San Francisco	58	48
Miami	72	68	Washington	66	64

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 26.
B—Minimum, April 25.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:41 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Thursday, 4:59 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:07 p. m.

Court Rooms Filled For May Calendar

Every available court room, 19 in all in the Pemberton Square Court House, will be used next month, according to an order issued today by Chief Justice John P. Higgins.

All sessions will be used by the Suffolk Superior Court, 13 of them for civil cases and the other six for criminal. Chief Justice Higgins stated that the increase in the number of courts used should help greatly in reducing the number of cases awaiting trial.

Early West Topic Of Editor White In Harvard Talk

Overlooking for the moment his artistry as a homespun philosopher and critic of national affairs large and small—and that is not an easy job—William Allen White, renowned editor from Emporia, Kansas, is doing an unusual bit of "coverage" in his current lecture series at Harvard. To "cover" a subject such as "A Theory of the Development of the West" is a task which would appall a less ambitious man.

But in the two lectures which he has already given, last night and the night before, Mr. White has, so to speak, rolled up his sleeves and begun the job of enlightening capacity audiences in New Lecture Hall on this expansive subject. Those members of the student body and the public who are participating in Harvard's extra-curricular course in American history are the benefactors.

The history of the West as the "Sage of Emporia" tells it is not complicated. He gives it the human touch, but refuses ever to consider development or progress as necessarily complex. He prefers to liken the westward trek of the American pioneers to the journey of Abraham into Canaan long ago.

"When their caravan got to moving—a covered wagon, a few children, a little livestock—they had in that outfit practically nothing that Abraham did not have when he and his tribe trekked out of the land of Ur 3,000 years before," Mr. White said. "But the difference between that outfit which John White and Fear Perry (the editor's grandparents) carried with them from Northern New York to the lake region, and the earlier implements of the hearth and herd which Abraham and Sarah used were striking only in two things: John and Fear had gunpowder and the printed word. Excepting for the gun and the book, Abraham with a little tinkering would have been able to understand everything that John had in his covered wagon."

But their spiritual development—and Mr. White emphasized throughout that the "little white church and the little red school house" were the twin bases of western progress—showed the fruits of passing centuries. "John and Fear had attained in a large measure something which Abraham and Sarah felt only as a vague yearning. It was the thing called liberty and the definite love of it." Their essential code was optimism and an acceptance of the Golden Rule, Mr. White declared.

In last night's lecture, Mr. White emphasized that the West is overwhelmingly Protestant in religion, which he termed an "optimistic" religion. Its civilization is capitalistic, democratic, conservative, "profoundly middle-class." It wants to lower the plutocrat and raise the poor to the general median—"we of the middle class West would make it easy to get into from the bottom and hard to get out of at the top."

But this West is no longer a hinterland in food, clothing, or houses, for—"the car, the telephone and the radio are no longer keynotes of the middle class." In the West, the opportunity is greatest for the middle class—"one of whom I am which!"

Mr. White will conclude this series next Monday evening with a lecture on "How Shall the West Survive?"

Mother Church Announces Christian Science Lecture

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, at Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, tomorrow at 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. The public is cordially invited to attend.

This lecture will be radiocast by short wave Station WIXAL (6.04mc) at Boston and by its companion transmitter, WIXAR (11.73mc), which will operate simultaneously with it.

At 7:15 the organ music, preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 7:45, will be radiocast and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Listeners in the Boston area should be able to tune to either station.

Pay-Roll Tax Cut Plan Urged By Saltonstall

Savings to Bay State employers of $12,500,000 annually seen in proposal before Congress.

A Massachusetts plan to save Bay State employers approximately $12,500,000 annually in unemployment compensation taxes was pending before Congress today following its submission by Arthur G. Rotch, chairman of the Advisory Council of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, with the backing of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The plan provides for reduction in the employer tax on the ground that if the present 2.7 per cent tax on each employer is maintained the reserve fund will reach $100,000,000 within three years. At present it amounts to $56,000,000.

Plan Explained

J. Edwin Doyle, Director of the State Division on Unemployment Compensation, who submitted the program to the Governor for his approval late yesterday, explained the plan as follows:

"It provides that when the fund has reached 2¼ times the maximum amount of benefits paid out in 1938, or the highest year up to and including 1947, the 2.7 per cent tax now paid by Massachusetts employers shall be reduced automatically to 1.7 per cent for the next quarter year and all succeeding quarters, unless and until the total in the fund drops to ¾ of the highest amount paid out in that period.

"If it reaches the new low, the tax automatically goes back to 2.7 per cent.

"But it provides further that if at any time, even under the 1.7 per cent levy, the total in the fund reaches 10 per cent more than the 2¼ times maximum, the tax shall drop automatically another .5 per cent to a new low of 1.2 per cent."

Tax Suspended

Last year employees were relieved of their contribution of 1 per cent of their pay annually to the unemployment compensation because of the size of the reserve. Their contribution was suspended until July, 1939, and it is anticipated the suspension will be continued indefinitely.

Before the employer tax reduction plan can be put into effect Congressional approval must be obtained as well as acceptance by the Massachusetts Legislature.

This plan was discussed briefly by Royal Parkinson, member of the Advisory Council, at a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries which was considering a merit rating plan to reward individual employers for maintaining stable employment in their concerns. The latter plan was backed as an incentive to individual employers to maintain their workers on the job, for the employer who discharged his workers would suffer higher payments to the fund.

The first plan, that backed by the Governor, would grant all employers the same reduction.

While the American Federation of Labor is opposed to the merit rating plan, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, gave tentative approval today to the proposal now in Washington.

More Advisable

He stated that this plan "would be much more advisable," adding that under the merit rating proposal employers would have an "incentive to spread poverty rather than stabilize employment."

Unable to be present at yesterday's hearing Mr. Taylor today insisted that under merit rating, employers, instead of discharging workers in slack periods so they could obtain unemployment compensation benefits, would put all workers on part time. Thus they would earn possibly less than the benefits they would be entitled to under unemployment compensation.

Net of 'Flashing Silver' Rewards Fishermen

John N. Meissner

Seining Herring in Nemasket River

When the herring run is on in New England streams, fishermen discard such ineffective means as fishing poles and lines and wade right into the rivers after their quarry. They may get wet, but they are well rewarded. It takes the men shown in the picture about 14 minutes to catch 10,000 herring in the 75-foot seine they are handling in the river at Star Mills, Middleboro, Mass.

Streams Echo to Cry: 'Herring Run Is On'

By John N. Meissner
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spring is here and once again the run is on! New England coastal streams are choked with herring from Providence, R. I., to Portland, Maine. Hordes of the small fish, driven by some inexorable force, gather for the greatest Old Home Week of all time.

Though these strange fish be 1,000 miles away at sea, in spring they head for the place where they were hatched. It may be a pond on Cape Cod, a lake in Maine, or a brackish pool in Rhode Island. Sometimes it's only a few hundred yards inland; sometimes it may be 50 water miles from the sea.

The most amazing part about it all is that all herring-run-towns have their own herring. Evidently the homing instinct of the fish is so strong they never get the streams mixed. Brewster herring are said to return to Brewster, Weymouth herring to Weymouth, Middleboro herring to Middleboro. No one knows why, except that it is an old herring custom.

If you never have seen a big herring run in full swing, no spectacle is more astonishing. One of the world's largest runs is located behind Star Mills in the Nemasket River at Middleboro, Mass. Fish seined here come in from the sea at Fall River, where they begin their 50-mile dash up the Taunton River to the spawning place in Assawompsett Pond which is Taunton's water supply and one of the largest bodies of fresh water in Massachusetts.

Countless millions of the fish push up past the City of Taunton to the State Farm in Middleboro where they fight their way into the spring-swollen Nemasket. Where the river is not wide, the herring are so crowded their black back fins show above the surface. Many are literally squeezed out of water.

On their home-coming pilgrimage, the fish beat their way through tide rips, whirlpools and swift-running rapids. If they fail once, they rest awhile and try again and again. By sheer strength of numbers they finally conquer all obstacles until at last they reach the dam that lies behind Star Mills. This is too much for them and they begin to pile up, one upon the other, in a traffic jam. Before long some 500,000 herring are packed into the waters below the falls in an approximate area of 300 by 60 feet. There are so many fish that they completely fill the river from bank to bank with scarcely enough room to move.

Herring fortunate enough to reach the spawning grounds lay from 25,000 to 60,000 eggs each. Of these barely one in 5,000 ever comes of age, because nearly everything likes and eats herring. Whales, cod, haddock, swordfish, seals, and porpoises destroy them in wholesale lots. The sea gull most common to New England shores is so fond of them it is called the herring gull.

Soon after the parent fish spawn in the "big pond" they leave the eggs to hatch alone. Then they return to the sea where they circle Cape Cod and begin to move north in great schools. Authentic schools 20 miles wide have been reported. Half of a small school only six miles wide would include enough herring to supply the entire world demand for a whole year!

Meanwhile, back in the still water of the spawning pond, under the influence of the spring sun, the eggs quickly hatch into little herring which are first known as "small fry." Three months later they, too, make their way down to the sea. They go without fuss or fury and are so small that few people ever see them leave. But three years later they come back again with their elders to lay their own eggs in their birthplace.

Compensation Bill Meets Opposition

The annual organized labor drive for establishment of a State fund for workmen's compensation appeared headed for its usual legislative defeat today when the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law reported adversely on a State fund bill filed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Federation officials have contended that under a State fund the rate to employers would be lower than those now charged by private insurance companies, and that the benefit to injured workmen would be more liberal.

The Committee on Taxation reported favorably a bill to grant the town of Wendell the sum of $8,000 from the income tax revenue to help defray losses which occurred when the town's major source of taxation, a power plant, was destroyed by the September hurricane. The plant previously had paid approximately $19,000 annually in taxes. The town had asked the Legislature for $20,000.

Nearly 500 Federal Millions

Up to April 1, Massachusetts has received Federal funds amounting to $432,804,227 under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts, 1935 to 1938 inclusive, according to Frank H. Foy, State Director of the National Emergency Council. This is practically 4 per cent of the total made available for the country by these acts and the sixth largest amount allocated to any State.

Nature Hike Plans Study of Alewives

Nature hikers led by Harry George Higbee, staff naturalist of the WPA-Metropolitan District Commission Division of Recreation, will watch the annual spring run of alewives in the Weymouth Back River on Sunday and then walk up to the Whitman Pond spawning-beds.

Since the fresh water pond was barred to the fish by a high dam, the town of Weymouth has compelled those who erected it to transport a certain number of barrels of spawn fish to it from the river each year.

As the work of catching the herring, carrying them to the pond in barrels and dumping them there, is watched by the hike group, Mr. Higbee will tell the story of the run and of the general habits of the fish.

The party will meet at 2:30 p. m., D. S. T., at Jackson Square, East Weymouth.

B. & M. Timetables See Few Changes

Later departure from Boston of the Green Mountain Flyer, and a much earlier departure of the Mount Royal, Montreal trains via Bellows Falls, Vt., and the Rutland route; continuation of the 740-mile week-day run of the Flying Yankee between Portland, Boston, and Bangor; and adjustment of one to three minutes in the leaving and running times of eight heavily patronized suburban commuter trains between Haverhill, Lawrence, Reading, Wakefield, Medford, and Boston, are the principal changes shown in the spring timetables of the Boston & Maine Railroad, now made public.

The timetables will be available for public distribution Friday They are effective with the advent of daylight saving time next Sunday.

The Green Mountain Flyer will leave the North Station week days at 10 a. m., D. S. T., an hour later than under the present schedules.

The Mount Royal will leave the North Station week days at 7:20 p. m., an hour and 25 minutes earlier than at present. On Sundays the Mount Royal will leave at 8:05 p. m., D. S. T.

The changes in the suburban trains are made, according to the announcement, to give better spacing of morning commuter trains at suburban stations.

Entire Economy Program Of Saltonstall Is Urged

Complete support of Governor Saltonstall's entire economy program was urged upon the Legislature today by Daniel F. Lynch, legislative secretary to the Governor, when he appeared before the Legislative Committee on Public Welfare.

Before the Committee was the Governor's proposal to eliminate hospital services at the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea. The Governor insists persons needing treatment should make use of Federal facilities.

In favoring this particular economy Mr. Lynch said this was a part of a larger program of economy totaling approximately $4,500,000 for 1939-40. He added, "This combination will tend to reduce a tax rate on real estate."

Benefits of Whole

To counteract the opposition of special interests groups, Mr. Lynch said "all economies proposed, of course, affect someone or certain groups and the benefits claimed by certain individuals or certain classes should not outweigh the benefits the whole of our citizens can enjoy."

Thomas M. Judd, assistant executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations favored the proposal.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, strenuously opposed Governor Saltonstall's economy proposal for the abolition of the State Labor Lelations Commission and the transfer of its duties to the Commissioner of Labor and Industries and the courts, at a public hearing today before the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

"Abolition of this Commission and transfer of its duties to the Labor Department would bring no possible saving," Mr. Taylor declared. "It is rather a veiled attempt to emasculate the present law and to make it ineffective."

Mr. Taylor strongly criticised the Governor's recommendation as being "so vague that it was necessary for organized labor to presume and suspect just what he meant by the proposal and to see in it nothing but a method of rendering the law impotent. We'd like to have some explanation or detailed outline of how the proposed change would work."

Same Personnel

"Under the Governor's recommendation," Mr. Taylor declared, "the Commissioner of Labor and Industries would require the same personnel to conduct the new division efficiently. The major cost of administration of this department is salaries, and whether this work is administered under the Commissioner of Labor and Industries or under the Labor Relations Commission, the cost of salaries would remain the same.

"My organization sponsored this law and it was drafted by expert attorneys and was passed by an overwhelming vote in the Legislature in 1937. If there had been any other department under which this could have been efficiently administered at that time at a more reasonable cost, we would have made that suggestion."

Mr. Tayor declared that the only logical place in the Labor and Industries Department that he could see to administer this law was the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. However, he declared, this would not work out satisfactorily for either side. And if either side had no faith in the administration of a department "what is the sense in spending any money on it?"

Plans for Foreign Trade Week

Plans for observance of National Foreign Trade Week, May 21-27, throughout New England, were announced today. The committee on foreign trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will again sponsor Boston's participation while a luncheon meeting on May 22 at the Chamber will be held in co-operation with the Maritime Association of the Chamber, the Foreign Commerce Club, the Propeller Club, and other port interests.

Joseph D. Waldstrom, Assistant Trade Commissioner of the United States, stationed at Buenos Aires, Argentina, will be in Boston for the entire week, making headquarters at the Customs House office of the Bureau. He is expected to make several addresses. A number of radiocasts have been arranged for prominent speakers on foreign trade.

Irving T. Sorge, Chairman of the Chamber's Committee on Foreign Trade, said, "Foreign trade has always been one of the life lines of New England. Our job is to find ways to preserve and extend this trade in such manner that will give this country the maximum protection and benefits, and at the same time help us to build an ever-increasing realization by other nations of the part we are attempting to play in world affairs."

World Influenced By Church Council

The Massachusetts Council of Churches, including ten denominations with approximately 2,000 congregations, during the last quarter of a century has met a real need in changing local and world conditions, declared the Rev. Dr. Frank Jennings, Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, at the one hundred fifty-fourth annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, held today at Ford Hall, 15 Ashburton Place.

"What has been happening here is but the local aspect of something that is now a world movement of impressive proportions," he said. "The ecumenical conferences at Oxford and Edinburgh in 1937, and the subsequent progress toward the organization of a World Council of Churches are substantial evidences of the recognition that the world is too strong for a divided Church."

The Rev. Mr. Jennings added that leaders in the Christian Unity Movement do not expect abrupt changes in present denominational organizations, but by bringing about increased mutual understanding and by developing programs in which united effort is imperative, the desired unity of spirit and action will be achieved.

The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, former Bishop of Massachusetts, and The Rev. Frederick B. Kellogg of the staff of Christ Church, Cambridge, also spoke.

On the eve of the convention at Trinity Church last night, The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, declared that the continued practice of Christianity was the only hope of the return of peace throughout the world.

$25,000 for New Bedford Pier Urged

An immediate appropriation of $25,000 to repair a wharf in New Bedford, damaged by the September hurricane, in order to assure re-establishment of direct freight and passenger service between New Bedford and New York, was urged today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a special message to the Legislature.

In order to start work immediately such legislative action is necessary, otherwise the project must wait until passage of the regular State budget some time in June.

The Governor in his message, said:

"Since June, 1938, the Colonial Navigation Company, after a lapse of several years, re-established direct freight and passenger service between New Bedford and New York, using the Old Colony boat wharf on property which has since been purchased by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company.

"The Colonial Line planned to resume this service to New Bedford this summer, but the wharf has been made unsafe and unusable by the hurricane of September 21, 1938. While the company prefers to use the New Bedford wharf, it has been suggested that a change be made to Newport, Rhode Island, because of delay in repairing the wharf."

The Governor pointed out that provision for this expense is contained in the budget bill.

April Not So Kind as Usual This Year

April so far has been an abnormal month insofar as temperature is concerned. There has not been a day above 69 degrees. Generally the month has a day or two when the thermometer registers 85 or 86. Official records show the month is running one degree below normal for every day, except April 1, when the reading was five degrees above the mean for that date.

Continued threatening weather lies ahead but with a slight rise in temperature scheduled for tonight and Thursday. There will be occasional light rains, the Weather Man said, ending probably on Thursday morning. The low for tonight will be in the upper 40's.

Vending Machine Order Is Vetoed

Declaring that no convincing arguments had been produced to show that cigarette and tobacco venders in Boston streets were corrupting the morals of youth, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today vetoed the order passed by the City Council last Tuesday, prohibiting the operation of vending machines.

The Mayor said that in his opinion "no compelling facts have been set forth to indicate that these machines are a nuisance or a menace to public morals." For this reason he felt that "prohibition of these machines might well be considered an unwarranted exercise of power and authority of the municipality."

The order was introduced in the Council by Councilor Gardiner Wilson, Jr., on the grounds that the vending machines constituted a bad influence on youth.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 13

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Mikado," presented by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Copley—
"Pinocchio," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by O. E. Wee and Frank McCoy. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Beauty for the Asking," with Lucille Ball. 2, 5, 8. Also "Stand Up and Fight," with Wallace Beery and Robert Taylor. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30.

Exeter—
Norma Shearer and Clark Gable in "Idiot's Delight." 2:50, 5:55, 8:55. Also "Beauty for the Asking," with Lucille Ball and Patric Knowles. 1:45, 4:45, 7:45. Tomorrow: "The Adventures of Chico." Also "Duke of West Point," with Louis Hayward and Joan Fontaine.

Metropolitan—
"Dark Victory," starring Bette Davis. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Sudden Money," with Charles Ruggles and Marjorie Rambeau. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Topper Takes a Trip," with Constance Bennett and Roland Young. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan, 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Uptown—
"The Three Musketeers," with Margot Grahame, Walter Abel and Paul Lukas. 2:10, 5:35, 8:40. Also "The Oklahoma Kid," with Humphrey Bogart and James Cagney. 12:45, 4:05, 7:10, 10:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," featuring Priscilla Lane, Jeffrey Lynn, Roland Young, Fay Bainter, and Mary Robson. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. Also "The Hound of the Baskervilles," with Basil Rathbone. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
"Wuthering Heights," featuring Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier and David Niven. Orpheum 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10. Also "The Kid from Texas." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

University—
"Grand Illusion." 3, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Holiday," featuring Katharine Hepburn. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Charles Laughton in "The Beachcomber." Also "St. Louis Blues," featuring Dorothy Lamour.

Trans-Lux—
"The Challenge," with Luis Trenker, Robert Douglas, Joan Gardner, and Mary Clare. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:10, 7:40, 10. Also "March of Time," 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:25, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Ancient Egypt" Walt Disney cartoon. Floyd Gibbons, "True Adventure Story." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
George Raft and Ellen Drew in "The Lady's From Kentucky." Fenway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:35. "The Eagle and the Hawk," with Cary Grant, Carole Lombard, Fredric March, and Jack Oakie. Fenway: 1:15, 4:19, 7:12, 10:10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 6:59, 9:57. Tomorrow: Errol Flynn in "Dodge City." Also "Pardon Our Nerve," featuring Lynn Bari and Michael Whalen.

Keith Memorial—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," starring Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. Also "The Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

Normandie—
"They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield. Also "Zaza," featuring Claudette Colbert.

Fine Arts—
Mia Stavenska in "Ballerina." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7, 9:30. Also "Mother Goose Goes Holywood." 2:45, 5, 7:10, 9:20.

Tremont—
"Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford. Also "More Than a Secreatry," with Jean Arthur. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Firefly," with Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones. Also Pranchot Tone and Myrna Loy in "Man Proof."

R. K. O. Boston—
"My Son Is a Criminal," featuring Alan Baxter and Jacqueline Wells. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15. Also "Tail Spin," with Alice Faye. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:45 6:45, 9:40. Tomorrow: Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton in "White Woman." Also Jack Holt in "Whispering Enemies." Stage: Johnny Woods, Earl La Vere with Helen Ware, and the Virginians.

Repertory—
"The Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Idiot's Delight," with Norma Shearer and Clark Gable. Also "Mr. Moto's Last Warning," with Peter Lorre. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in "The Little Princess." Also Joe E. Brown in "Flirting with Fate."

Music

Sanders Theater, Harvard University—
Concert by the Longy School of Music and the Bach Cantata Club. Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, director. 8:30.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—
Concert by Ernest White, organist. 8:15.

Other Events

Paine Hall, Harvard University—
Public lecture in French on "Reminiscences of Modern French Composers," by Henry Malherbe. Given under the auspices of the Harvard Department of Music. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Rooms by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University—
Lecture by Philip Hofer on "The Dance of Death in Prints and Books." 4.

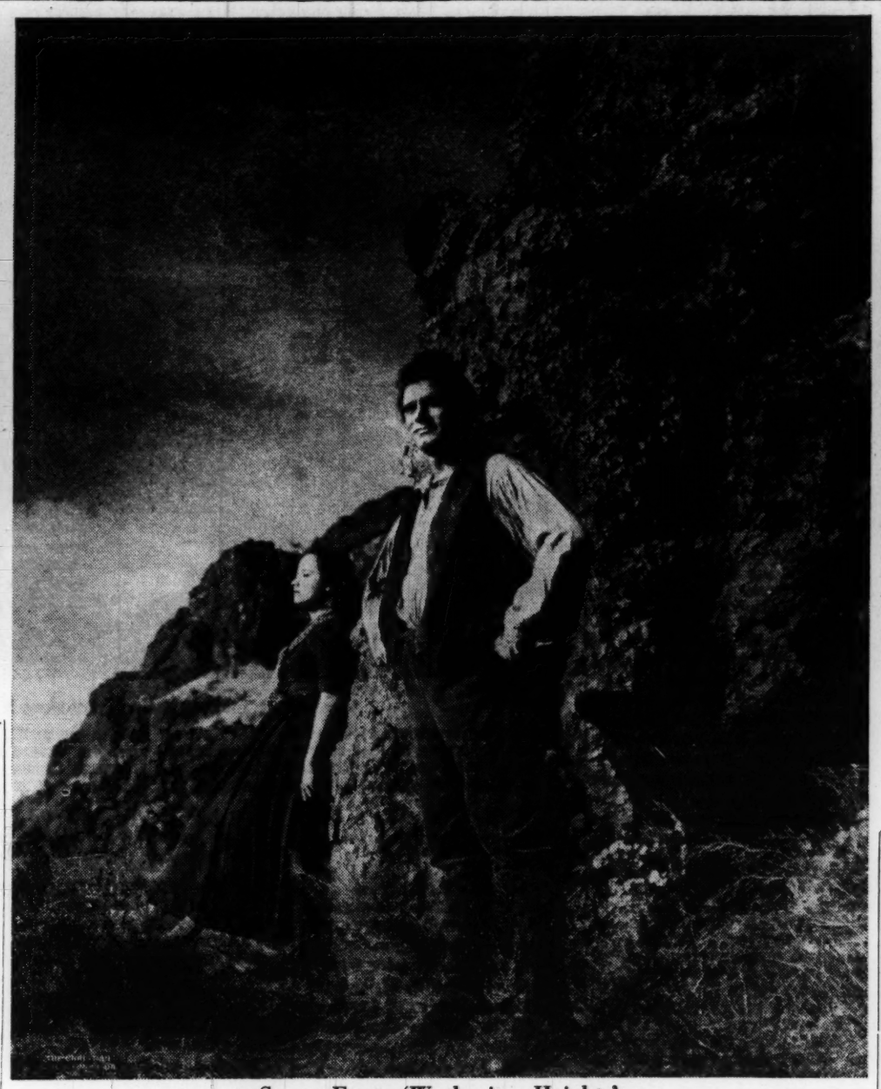
Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

'Patience' as D'Oyly Carte Virtue --- Brontë Film Due to Open

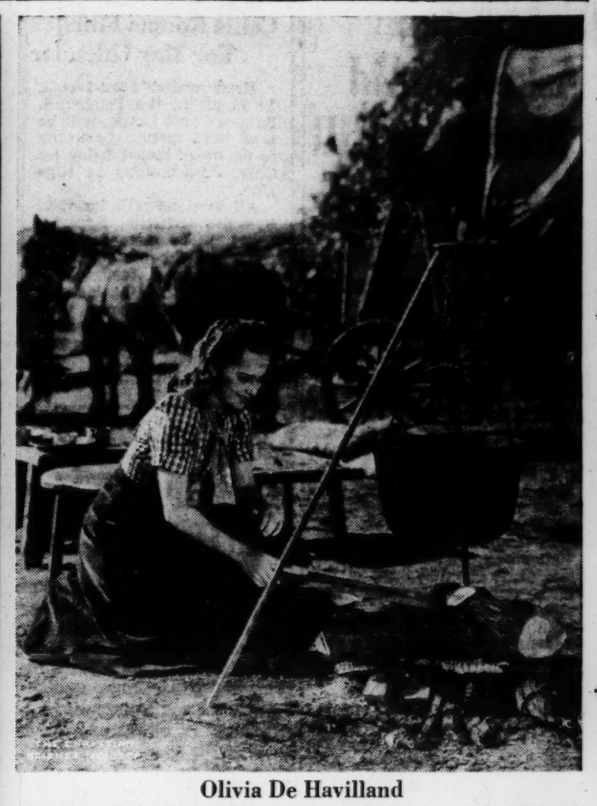
Fred Astaire **Ginger Rogers**

In "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle" continuing at the Keith-Memorial



Scene From 'Wuthering Heights'

Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier in the film from Emily Brontë's novel, now at the State and Orpheum



Olivia De Havilland

In "Dodge City," film coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

Twenty Rapturous Maidens And 'Bunthorne's Bride'

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Patience" or "Bunthorne's Bride"—to give its full name—is not the most familiar of the D'Oyly Carte productions. But it is perhaps the most consistently satirical of the lot. That may be why it seemed so steadily amusing last evening to the audience that filled most of the available space at the Colonial.

There is a freshness about it still despite a faint fragrance of Victorian lavender and old lace. The aesthetes of the 80's, against whom the satire is traditionally supposed to have been aimed, may have vanished. But that is of no great importance. It is Gilbert's salty point of view that counts, and the neatness with which Sullivan fitted music to his words.

* * *

To be sure, "Patience" is not one of the sturdiest of Savoyard works. It is somewhat lacking in primary colors, if one of Gilbert's phrases may be turned against himself, and a bit too much cast in pastel shades. But that does not prevent the D'Oyly Carte Company from giving it an excellent performance. Its "twenty love-sick maidens"—anyone who wishes can count them for himself and find that the number is correct—are properly languishing and tunefully plaintive. Its troop of heavy dragoons are impressive enough with their handlebar moustaches to serve as a propagandist front for modern diplomatic maneuverings.

Martyn Green, as usual, is conspicuous in the proceedings. His Reginald Bunthorne has lost nothing in aesthetic posturings in the two years since he last was seen here, and it is possible that he may even have added a few flourishes. Leslie Rand as Archibald Grosvenor, the more idyllic poet, has gathered to himself all of the immense self-satisfaction that Gilbert wrote into the part. Between them they offer abundant target for Gilbertian jibes.

* * *

Evelyn Gardiner was in excellent form last evening as she sawed away at a bass viol and sang with comic seriousness of Lady Jane's fading beauty. And she was equally in the mood as she pursued the elusive Bunthorne in the hope that she might some day be his bride. It was a first-rate performance throughout. But so, for that matter was the work of all of the company.

To Darrell Fancourt, William Sumner, and John Dean has been entrusted the leadership of the dragoons. They were better perhaps in the honest uniforms of the Queen than when they ventured into the unfamiliar paths of aestheticism, but what British soldier would not be. Viola Wilson was that simple dairy maid, Patience, who when questioned by Bunthorne on her experience in yearning, confessed that she "yearned a living." The Misses Marjorie Eyre, Ivy Sanders, and Margery Abbott were the three most prominent of the score of maidens, who, to be honest, seemed a bit fickle in the ease with which they shifted their favor from the dragoons and back again.

Little did any of them guess as they sweetly sang back in the 80's, "twenty years hence we shall be, twenty love-sick maidens still," that their successors would be repeating the same words more than fifty years later. Or that from all the indications they may be singing them still fifty years hence.

'Patience'

Colonial Theater — D'Oyly Carte production of "Patience" by Gilbert and Sullivan, Tuesday evening, April 25, with the following cast:

Colonel Calverley ..... Darrell Fancourt
Major Murgatroyd ..... William Sumner
Lieut. the Duke of Dunstable ..... John Dean
Reginald Bunthorne ..... Martyn Green
Archibald Grosvenor ..... Leslie Rands
Mr. Bunthorne's Solicitor ..... Wynn Dyson
The Lady Angela ..... Marjorie Eyre
The Lady Saphir ..... Ivy Sanders
The Lady Ella ..... Margery Abbott
The Lady Jane ..... Evelyn Gardiner
Patience ..... Viola Wilson

Four of First-Run Films to Hold Over

This is a week of hold-overs in the movie houses. The only major opening is "Wuthering Heights," which arrived today at the State and Orpheum in a double bill with "The Kid from Texas." At the Paramount and Fenway, there will be a change in program Thursday, but "Dodge City," which will hold the chief spot in the bill, has been seen previously at the Metropolitan.

At the Keith-Memorial, "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in the principal parts, has been setting a record for attendance and is being continued for a second week. The other half of the bill is being changed, however, and beginning today the second feature will be "Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew in the cast.

At the Fine Arts, "Ballerina" is continuing through the remainder of this week and next. It will be succeeded on Monday evening, May 8, by "Lucrezia Borgia," a French film with a cast of members from the Comédie Française. The first showing will be on a reserved seat basis, for which orders are now being taken.

At the Metropolitan, Bette Davis and "Dark Victory" are staying for another week, with the run to conclude next Wednesday.

At the Trans-Lux, "The Challenge," with its story of the first ascent of the Matterhorn, is scheduled to start on a second week Friday.

* * *

In 'Wuthering Heights'

Two actresses who are still comparatively unfamiliar to American movie audiences will be seen in "Wuthering Heights," along with Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier, David Niven, and Donald Crisp. They are Flora Robson and Geraldine Fitzgerald.

Miss Robson, who has been seen previously as the Empress Elizabeth in "Catherine the Great" and as Queen Elizabeth in "Fire Over England," will have the part of Ellen in the film version of the Emily Brontë novel.

Miss Robson is said to be surpassed only by Gracie Fields in the list of high salaried stars in England. She studied for the stage at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, where in 1921 she was awarded a bronze medal for all-round ability. Her first job was as a welfare director in a cereal factory, where she produced amateur plays. From there she went to the Cambridge Festival Theater, and after a year's apprenticeship moved on to London where she acted in O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms," followed by "For Services Rendered," and "All God's Chillun."

* * *

Miss Fitzgerald Doubly

Geraldine Fitzgerald, the other newcomer to the screen, may be observed in both "Wuthering Heights" and "Dark Victory." She traces her background to Dublin and its Gate Theater; and her contract is so arranged that she may act for six months of each year on the stage in Dublin.

Before going to Hollywood she acted for a time in New York in Shaw's "Heartbreak House." According to a studio story, she hurried back to Dublin after signing a movie contract and ignored all communications requesting her to return until she was convinced by a cable that the studio really intended for her to begin her movie acting career.

* * *

Cooper & Bartholomew

"The Spirit of Culver," which brings Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew to the Keith Memorial screen, is a story of life at the military school of the title. It is concerned particularly with events in the career of a boy who is taken from a breadline and given a chance to prove himself. That part, of course, is Jackie Cooper's. The role of his English roommate is filled by Freddie Bartholomew. Among the others in the cast are Andy Devine, Henry Hull, Tim Holt and Gene Reynolds.

* * *

Short Subjects

At the South Station Theater, the program beginning Friday will include a Lowell Thomas travel talk of New Zealand, Robert Benchley's "An Hour for Lunch"; "The Story of Alfred Nobel"; two color cartoons; another film in the "Popular Science" series; "Adventures of the Newsreel Cameraman"; "Small Town Idol"; an old-time slapstick film with scenes from the pictures of Ben Turpin, Phyllis Haver, Mack Sennett Beauties, and others; and latest newsreels.

* * *

Stage and Screen

Another combination of vaudeville and films will be offered at the Keith-Boston starting Thursday. The entertainment on the stage will include Johnny Woods, radio impersonator; Earl LaVere, accordion-playing comedian, accompanied by Helen Ware; the Virginians, male harmony sextet; Hudson Wonders, acrobatic dancers; and Stafford and Louise, dancers.

On the screen will be Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton in "White Woman," and Jack Holt in "Whispering Enemies."

Brahms' 'German Requiem'

For the benefit of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Pension Fund and of an audience that failed by a good deal to fill Symphony Hall, Brahms' "Deutches Requiem" was performed last night. The combined forces of the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society stood, solidly packed, behind the orchestra. The soloists were Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano, and Keith Falkner, baritone. Dr. Koussevitzky was in command.

Richard Wagner, one of whose aversions was the conductor who played slow movements habitually too fast (he was thinking specifically of Mendelssohn), could not have picked this quarrel with Dr. Koussevitzky, whose tendency is in the opposite direction. The interpretation of composers' tempo indications, and even (strangely enough) of metronome markings, is a deeply subjective matter; a musician of Dr. Koussevitzky's sustained intensity of nature can feel the continuity of music through widely spaced points in time far more successfully than can the majority of his hearers, or, for that matter, of his players and singers. Certain sections of the Requiem last night were played at what seemed unnecessarily drawn-out tempi. That, nevertheless, the performance held the attention enchained from beginning to end is a subtle tribute to its many excellences in other respects—to its magnificently sustained moods, its beautiful tonal balance, its exciting dramatic contrasts, and, in general, to the persuasive eloquence with which the essence of this highly personal Requiem—the progress from sorrow to confident hope—was conveyed.

But for a certain pardonable hesitancy in quiet attacks and occasional, but no less pardonable, stridencies in the tenor section, the large chorus contributed admirably to the beauty of the synthesis, whether in the softly sustained "Blest are they," in the brilliantly vigorous outburst, "And the ransomed of the Lord"; in the curious fugue over a pedal point, "But the righteous souls," or in the apotheosis of the final chorus.

Mme. Rethberg, whose notable performances with the Metropolitan Opera are fresh in the memory of her hearers, contributed an appropriately pure and gleaming vocal quality to her single exquisite air, but marred it by faulty intonation. Mr. Falkner's splendidly resonant and nobly eloquent voice was used with intelligence and dramatic point in his two solos, "Lord, make me to know," and "Therefore I show unto you a mystery."

To all, the audience gave hearty and unstinted applause. S. S.

Plays as They Come and Go

Subscription Plays

The Theater Guild and the American Theater Society have issued renewal notices to subscribers, for the 1939-1940 series of plays, together with a reminder that May 25 is the latest date for taking up options on their present seat locations. Information about subscriptions may be secured from Miss Rebekah Hobbs at the office of the American Theater Society at the Plymouth Theater.

* * *

"White Steed" Coming

Paul Vincent Carroll's play, "The White Steed," which has been chosen by the New York Drama Critics' Circle as the best foreign play to be seen in Manhattan this season, has been booked for an engagement at the Wilbur Theater beginning Monday, May 8. Barry Fitzgerald, George Coulourism and Jessica Tandy are expected to continue here in the parts which they acted in New York.

* * *

"Queen" Postponed

Two scheduled plays have been put off to fall. They are Ely Culbertson's "Queen Twice Guarded" and John Colton's "Two Queens."

* * *

Kern Musical Planned

Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein are working on a new musical, according to the New York Times, to be presented next season. The present intention seems to be for it to open in Los Angeles late in the autumn and then to work its way east.

* * *

"Quiet City" Suspends

After two Sunday evening performances at the Belasco, the Group Theater's series of special performances of Irwin Shaw's "The Quiet City" has been suspended. Need for revision of the script and for more reheahsal is the reason assigned.

* * *

"Shrew" and "Dream" at Fair

The Globe Theater will present "The Taming of the Shrew" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" as its first offerings at the Merrie England Village at the World's Fair.

Jooss Ballet Next Season

The Jooss Ballet will return to America next season with four ballets new to this country. The new works will be seen in Boston, Saturday afternoon and evening, Jan. 13, in a dance series sponsored by Aaron Richmond.

Ruth Culbertson, pianist, and Harry Welcome, violinist, will give a recital in Steinert Hall Sunday afternoon, April 30.

'Wuthering Heights' Boosts Book Sales

More copies of "Wuthering Heights" are said to have been sold in the past three weeks, since the announcement and the opening of Samuel Goldwyn's film, than in any five years since the Brontë story was first published 92 years ago.

Freeman Lewis, of Blue Ribbon Books, who have just brought out an inexpensive edition of "Wuthering Heights," reports that the first and second editions are completely sold out, that a third edition is on the press, and that a fourth edition is being contemplated.

Donald Reed of Grosset & Dunlap says that 5,000 copies of their regular edition have already been sold with another printing now on the press.

Edward H. Dodd, Jr., of Dodd Mead & Company says that the special motion picture edition of "Wuthering Heights" has been sold out and that a second printing is now being made ready.

The New York Public Library reports an interest in the novel during the past 10 days many times that of the last 10 years. They have had to add extra copies

Bretano's has taken "Wuthering Heights" off the "old fiction" shelf and put it on display with current items. The book department at Macy's noted an increased demand for "Wuthering Heights" two weeks before the opening of the picture at the Rivoli Theater in New York, and a continued demand necessitating re-orders. Womrath's reports a great increase in the sale and loan of the book.

The sale of the Modern Library edition, as reported by Random House, is 250 per cent above its previous sale.

Cape Playhouse Plans

The Cape Playhouse at Dennis, Mass., will open for its thirteenth season under the personal management of Raymond Moore on Monday evening, June 26. As in the past, the Playhouse will offer a ten-weeks season, with stars of stage and screen in recent plays.

Improvisation on a Happy Theme

Richard Tucker

Natalie Daniell, Barbara Wahl, Carol Segal

Who will appear with Pauline Chellis' Concert Dance Group in John Hancock Hall on the afternoon of April 29.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE. W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35 Orch. $3.30: Balcony $2.75 to $1.10.
Matinees WED and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10.

"Powerful in its implications absorbing as drama."
—E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor
JUDITH ANDERSON in
FAMILY PORTRAIT
MOROSCO Th. W. 45th St. Cir. 6-6230. Evs. 8:40
MATS WED AND SAT. 2:40

Only ★ ★ ★ ½ ★ Musical in 3 Seasons
HOT MIKADO "Absolutely unrivaled." — News
with BILL ROBINSON Staged by Hassard Short
BROADHURST. W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:40—55c to $3.30
Mats. Wed. 55c to $2.20 and Sat. 55c to $2.75
Circle 6-6699. Seats 8 weeks in advance.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER
TAMARA MARY MARTIN
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL W. 45 St. Ev'gs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune.
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL and
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
by S. N. BEHRMAN
Laurence Olivier Margalo Gillmore
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Cir. 6-0390
Evs. 8:30—$1.10-$3.30. Mats. Wed. Sat. $1.10-$2.75

"It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Smart Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"I have seen this show four times and still cry with laughter."
Benchley, New Yorker
BEATRICE LILLIE in
ET TU MUSIC A REVUE
by NOEL COWARD
MUSIC BOX, 45th Street West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. and SAT. 2:40

Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by
McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. Cir. 6-8730. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30. $1.10 to $2.75.

"We guarantee that it will give you the best evening you have had in a long time." —Damon Runyon
AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th Street and 6th Avenue — COlumbus 5-3474
Evgs. 8:40—55c. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
MATINEE WED., THUR. and SAT.—55c to $2.20

BOSTON

TRANS-LUX
First Film Made on the Mighty Matterhorn 14,782 Feet High
THE CHALLENGE
LOIS THEKER ROBERT DOUGLAS JOAN GARDNER MARY OLAND
PLUS MARCH OF TIME AND REGULAR NEWSREEL AND SHORT SUBJECT PROGRAM

2nd WEEK
KEITH MEMORIAL
THEIR GREATEST HIT!
THE STORY OF VERNON & IRENE CASTLE
starring FRED ASTAIRE GINGER ROGERS WALTER BRENNAN
CO-FEATURE JACKIE COOPER FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW
SPIRIT of CULVER

SOUTH STATION LIB. 5560
MARCH OF TIME: JAPAN—Master of the Orient
PILOT BOATS
FLOYD GIBBONS
TWO Cartoons
GREAT PAINTINGS
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

COPLEY THEATRE — LAST WEEK
PINOCCHIO
TUES. TO SAT. EVE. & SAT. MATINEE
at the COPLEY THEATRE

BOSTON GARDEN—6 Days
TWICE DAILY, 2:15 & 8:15, Beginning
MON. Aft'n, MAY 1
RINGLING BROS AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
RESTYLED in BEAUTY AND SPLENDOR FOR A CHANGING WORLD!
The CHAS. LeMAIRE New Spectacle Supreme
"THE WORLD COMES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR"
GIGANTIC HOST OF TERRIFIC NEW SENSATIONS
NEVER BEFORE ON THIS CONTINENT
Tickets Admitting to Everything Including
Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
Center Box Seats $3, plus Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 75c Incl. Tax
TICKETS NOW at Garden and Filene's

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
CLOSING CONCERTS
Friday 2:30 - Saturday 8:15
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor

COLONIAL 3 WEEKS ONLY Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Today 2:15 — Tonight 8:15
"THE MIKADO"
Thurs. Eve. ..... "THE GONDOLIERS"
Fri. Eve. ..... "TRIAL BY JURY" & "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Sat. Mat. ..... "IOLANTHE"
Sat. Eve. ..... "PATIENCE"
Seats on Sale for Entire Engagement

PLYMOUTH—Tonight 8:30—EDDIE DOWLING in "OUR TOWN" MAT. TOM'W
Thornton Wilder's Prize Play
Evs. 55c, 85c, $1.10. Thurs. Mat. 25c, 55c.
Sat. Mats. 25c, 55c, 85c. Inc. Tax.

NEW YORK CITY

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:30. 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing in this group will serve as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Review—Today Only
1938's Best Film
"GRAND ILLUSION"
Katharine Hepburn—Cary Grant
"HOLIDAY"
Thurs.: The Beachcomber, St. Louis Blues

Fire Hazard Work In N. H. to Place 1,400 Men in Jobs

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 26—Employment for 1,400 men in New Hampshire will be provided through fire hazard reduction work, according to H. Phil Brandner, State Forest Emergency Director. "Engaging the men," Mr. Brandner said, "will no doubt help to relieve unemployment in the hurricane area, and at the same time lessen the danger of destructive forest fires during the coming season."

The men are hired through the New Hampshire State Employment Service, and they will work in the areas between the large centers where WPA crews are provided and the forest areas where CCC camps are located. They will be under the direction of John H. Foster, State Forester.

Timber salvage operations are being rushed at full speed in order that as much timber as possible may be sold to the Timber Salvage Corporation before the termination of its buying activities in June. Considerable timber is now being delivered at saw-mills for cutting and dry storage, because so many of the ponds designated for water storage have received their limits.

Bonds Bring Grant

The $5,000,000 State highway bond issue is expected to be a boon to employment, as without it the Highway Department would not have been able to carry out the program necessary to receive Federal assistance. It will provide towns with funds to repair highway damage resulting from the flood of last fall, and it will make the State eligible for $600,000 in Federal grants.

Two million dollars will go to the towns to provide flood damage reimbursement. The funds to pay the interest on the bonds, and ultimately retire them, will come from the continuation of the fourth cent of the gasoline tax after the period previously named for its termination.

Milk Law Contemplated

As the result of Supreme Court action, upholding the authority of a State to establish the price paid to farmers for milk going outside the State, the New Hampshire Milk Control Board is expected to draft a bill covering the point. Rather than seek an amendment to the present New Hampshire milk control law, a separate act will be sought, in order to reduce the risk of the entire milk-control program in New Hampshire being thrown into the courts again.

In taking this action, the New Hampshire Milk Control Board is expected to have the support of the milk control boards of the five other New England States in supporting similar legislation, so that the milk control problem may be effective on a co-ordinated New England-wide basis.

It is believed that this move will eliminate the practice of dealers turning down one source of milk supply for another, on the theory that they can obtain lower prices in new territory.

State Makes Book Gifts

The New Hampshire State Library not only maintains an extensive collection of books at Concord and serves the people in remote sections of the Northern part of the State by means of its "bookmobile," but it also provides book gifts to the smaller town libraries of the State.

Since small libraries in many cases lack funds to purchase books from the "best seller" list, the State Library Commission has seen providing many such books in the form of gifts; and it has also been providing juvenile books.

U. S. Can Stay Out, Legion Head Says

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—"If the United States will walk softly, carry a big stick and wait for a rule of reason in Europe there is no reason to believe we will become involved in another European war should one come," Stephen F. Chadwick, National Commander of the American Legion, declares.

"America is not interested in the ideologies or boundary disputes now prevalent in Europe," he says. "There is no reason for America being involved in a European squabble if we remember the second implication of the Monroe Doctrine, the first implication of which is a warning to Europe to keep out of the Western Hemisphere. The second implication of that doctrine, of course, is a warning to us to avoid foreign entanglements."

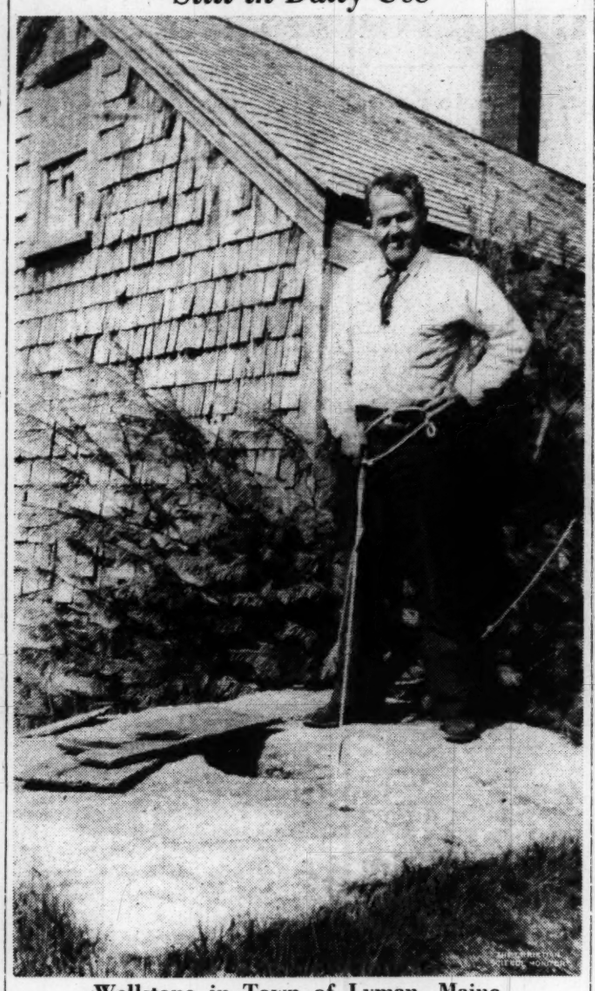
National Commander Chadwick came by plane to Providence, where he was greeted by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, on a visit to several Rhode Island cities. He speaks tonight at a State Department banquet here.

B. U. Students to Edit Quincy Daily Newspaper

Journalism students at the Boston University College of Business Administration will go to Quincy, Mass., tomorrow when they will serve as reporters, editors, rewrite men, photographers, and copy readers on the Patriot-Ledger, a daily newspaper.

This will mark the first year that journalism students from all four classes will make the annual visit to the Quincy paper. In previous years, only upperclassmen were allowed, but tomorrow the freshmen will be given an opportunity to work on a large city daily.

Still in Daily Use



Wellstone in Town of Lyman, Maine

Once in common use in New England as a covering and protection for the well

Maine Has Its Wellstones Even If Dictionary Does Not

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine—When you can find a good, solid English word with two or three hundred years of usage behind it, that does not appear in Webster's unabridged dictionary, even in notes or addenda, you have found something. Such a word is wellstone. Perhaps the erudite Noah never saw a wellstone down Connecticut way, but Maine has had wellstones ever since the pioneers dug wells. Maine has also had wellhooks, another word of which Mr. Webster apparently never heard.

What are wellstones and wellhooks? Well, a wellstone is a large slab of granite 10 or 12 inches thick, roughly rectangular in shape, having in its approximate center a hole about two feet in diameter through which a good-sized bucket can easily pass. Before the days of well sweeps and pumps it was in common use in this part of Maine as a covering for the well. It protected the water from dirt and litter, afforded a safe place on which to stand while pulling a bucket of water up, and kept animals and children from falling in. In some places it is still in use, in others a wellcurb has been built over it, with windlass to draw the bucket out of the cold depths. In still other places pumping apparatus occupies the opening.

But where you find the old-fashioned wellstone in its primitive state there will you almost invariably find the wellhook. This is an implement, also peculiar to Maine. It is a long pole cut from the tree in such fashion that at one end a bough forms a natural hook. Trimmed so that only this turned hook remains it is an effective means of lowering the empty bucket and raising the full one.

On many of the islands along the coast each householder has his own well and there, today you will find the wellstone and wellhook being used just as they were when the State of Maine was first settled.

In the southern part of Maine people use a rope or chain instead of the wellhook and occasionally on some out-of-the-way farm you will come across a wellstone in daily use. There is one in the town of Lyman where every bit of water for household use, winter and summer, is obtained in this primitive manner. Not an unpleasant method when the weather is good, but not so agreeable when blizzards rage and the cold is so intense that the rope freezes as stiff as if it were a wellhook before the bucket can be removed.

Boston May Day For the Ladies

May Day—that traditional spring day when the radicals assemble to attack capitalists and demand better conditions for the poor—will be marked also this year by politically conservative members of the ladies' auxiliaries of Massachusetts veterans organizations.

Yes, it will be ladies' day again at Parkman Bandstand on the Boston Common. Instead of the torrid leaders of the working class who speak in other cities in the public squares on May 1, it will be the gentle wives of the members of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars who will speak in Boston Common in defense of things that are.

This became evident today when John J. Spencer, City Censor, turned down the application of the Communist Party for a permit to hold a rally at the bandstand on Monday, May 1. The permit already had been granted to the V. F. W. Auxiliary, he said. Once again the ladies beat the radicals to it in their effort to steal the show from those who would change the social order.

The Communists asked then for a permit for next Saturday, April 29, but were told the Legion Auxiliary had received that. So the supporters of the Soviet system had to be content with a permit for the Charles Street Mall Saturday from noon to 6 p. m. Mr. Spencer declined to grant any permit for a rally on Sunday.

Rearrest Made In Bail Bond Case

Fano Augustino of 36 Randall Street, Roxbury, was arrested by Boston Police Headquarters detectives yesterday on a charge of conspiring to obstruct justice.

Augustino, representing himself as John Lantini, owner of property on Flagg Street, East Boston, had signed a bail bond for Charles F. Hughes of 330 Shawmut Avenue, who had been remanded to the Charles Street Jail to await trial after being indicted 10 days ago on an auto theft charge.

Investigation disclosed that Augustino was not the owner of the Flagg Street property and Hughes was re-arrested.

Augustino stated after his arrest that he had actually owned the property in 1922 but had mortgaged it and subsequently deeded it to Mr. Lantini.

In the Shops Of the Boston Retail Area

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Until just recently we've always been more or less of the opinion that a seed was a seed. And that anything you planted came up, and that that was about all there was to it. But it seems that we've been wrong . . . and how wrong! For it seems that there are seeds and there are seeds!

However, our browsing around at Breck's (at 85 State Street) and much conversation with those who are "in the know" now makes us realize that even as in women's clothes . . . there are good buys in seeds, and those that aren't so good! And as usual, you pay for what you get! Anyhow it all sums up to the fact that Breck's maintain a standard that they've been insisting on since way back around 1818 . . . which, if you ask us, is a few years! And they have men they call "field men" who are experimenting with and developing new strains of flowers all the time. They have seed-testing laboratories and trial grounds, and all that sort of thing . . . and the seed business is no matter of guesswork with them. No indeed, their seeds are all tested, recleaned, and even regarded, it seems . . . just so that when you pop it into the ground you'll be pretty sure that you'll have the best of whatever it is that you planted in the first place!

Incidentally, there's a plant powder called "Rootone" that you dust onto the seeds that's supposed to make things do even better than usual. Which ought to be more than interesting to those who like to see a lot for their efforts . . . even if all they did for the cause was to dig a hole and put in a few seeds! It costs a quarter for a package that contains about a quarter of an ounce; but if you're a gardener who buys more than a handful of seeds, then you'll economize in a big way by getting the two ounce size jar for a dollar! This is at Breck's too . . . along with just about everything else you can think of (and a lot you'd never even imagine!) for gardens. Together with some sound advice and suggestions, by the way! As it is in the downtown business section, we suggest it as an exceptionally handy place for your husband; although you'll probably do well to remind him that he still can allow but an hour for lunch. You know how men are when they get in with a lot of gardening stuff!

Orchids Free With Perfume

Speaking of flowers reminds us of a rather cosmopolitan service that Chandler's and Filene's and Conrad's are about to render in this vicinity. Up until Mother's Day, we believe. The idea is that (and perhaps you'd like to paste this on the bathroom mirror!) with every bottle of that luxiurious Corday's Orchidee Bleue perfume, goes an amethyst orchid from South America. Rushed to you with amazing speed via Pan American and Eastern Airlines. All of which sounds extremely exciting. In fact just the orchid itself, arriving under such circumstances, would be nice . . . so imagine the added pleasure of being the recipient of the perfume, too. With the $5-size bottle is one orchid, but you get two with the $9.25 bottle. You see the minute you give your order (or rather, when he gives it!) the Boston stores flash their order through, so that the orchid is delivered in a transparent cellophane box, immediately. Incidentally, this is the perfume that brides often choose to wear as "something blue" on their wedding day!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	American Association of	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	University Women	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News: weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music: Baseball	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Ink Spots"	"The Question Wheel"	Dinner Music
7:30 "Ask - It - Basket"	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Midweek Function"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Four Tones": vocal
8:00 "Gang Busters"	swing recordings	"One Man's Family"	Concert Orchestra	"Americans at Home"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Odd Fellows Anniv.	dramatic sketch	Concert Orchestra	Harper's Varieties
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	"Good Citizenship":	"Invitation to the
8:45 Orchestra: guests	Elman, interviews	vocalists	I. O. O. F. speaker	Dance
9:00 Theater: Virginia	"Horse & Buggy Days":	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Local speakers	Legion Auxiliary speak-
9:15 Weidler in "Cath-	variety program	with Fred Allen and	Local speakers	er: glee club
9:30 leen"; vocalists;	"Wings for the Martins":	Company: interview:	Local speakers	Blanche Calloway's Or.
9:45 orchestra	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	"Music by Faith"	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	Harold L. Ickes, Secre-	Kay Kyser's College of	"There's a Law Against	Hollywood Ensemble
10:15 Men and a Girl	tary of Interior	Musical Knowledge	It": legal oddities	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done":	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter":	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News: weather	News Service	tra: soloists	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:30 Ozzie Nelson's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Featherstone's Orch.
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Dance orchestra

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News: 'Morning Review'	Organ: garden talk	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News: weather	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast: music	"The Woman Buys"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Talk: music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News: "As You Like It"	"Hollywood Discoveries"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Choir recital
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife': sk.	the Air	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk.	"Dixieland Band"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor,	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Max Polikoff, violin
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	Forecast: musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Network speaker	Piano soloist
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News: "Checkerboard	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James": sk.	Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Musical Varieties"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Organ recital
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Voice: organ; violin	"Footlight Echoes"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Premiere of "Union	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Footlight Echoes"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Pacific": speakers	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemakers Forum	"Pianologues"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob": sk.	Don Artiste, pianist	"Government Reports"	"Matinee Musicale"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	"Matinee Musicale"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Sport reports	Organ recital
2:45 the Air	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	"Accordiana"	Organ recital
3:00 News Service	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-New	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Ma Perkins": sketch	York baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Bethany College	"What's the Answer?"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-New	Sport reports
3:45 choir recital	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	York baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Lebrun Sisters	"Smile Parade": vocal-	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-New	Sport reports
4:15 "Mood Patterns"	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	York baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Rhythm Auction"	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-New	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	News Service	"Girl Alone": sketch	York baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Glee Club recital	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport commentator	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News: weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music: baseball	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Cafe Continental"	News commentator	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 "Finding Yourself"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Around the Town
7:30 Joe E. Brown: H.	"Speaking of People"	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet":	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 Sosnik's Orchestra	Arbor Day program	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Parade of Progress":	Vallee Variety Hour:	Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Americans at Home"
8:15 L. Adler; M. Car-	"Soap": drama	Connecticut Yankees:	Chick Webb's Orchestra	The Staley Players:
8:30 novsky in sketch;	Rochester Civic Orches-	Cliff Arquette, Jack	Boston Civic Symphony	dramatization
8:45 songs; orchestra	tra: Dr. Howard Han-	Oakie; Gale Page	Orchestra: Quinto Ma-	Herb Jeffrey, songs
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	son, conductor	"Good News of 1939":	ganini, guest conduct'r	Annual Press Frolics:
9:15 teur hour	Radio City Four	L. Barrymore in "On	Freddie Fisher's Orch.	talks; music
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	America's Town Meet-	Borrowed Time"; M.	"Famous First Facts":	Local sports
9:45 teur hour	ing: 'Should We Have	Korjus, soprano; orch.	interviews; music	Local sports
10:00 "Tune-up Time":	a War Referendum?' N.	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Local sports
10:15 W. O'Keefe; Cor-	Thomas, Gen. Johnson	Bob Burns; Kathryn	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Local sports
10:30 nelia O. Skinner	"New England Talks It	Meisle, contralto; R.	Concert Revue: Kath-	Local sports
10:45 Methodist Conf.	Over"; forum	Young, comedy; orch.	ryn Witwer, soprano;	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News: weather	News Service	A. Baggiore; orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:30 Charles Baum's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Annual Press Frolics:
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	talks; music

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Thursday, April 27

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:45 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Lecture

For Thursday, April 27

7:45 p. m.—(W1XAL-6.04mc) (W1XAR-11.73mc). Christian Science lecture by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 27

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, April 27

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

End to Liquor Traffic in U. S. Urged by Babson

Elimination of the commercialized liquor traffic in the United States was urged by Roger W. Babson, economist, last night "because of its dangers to democracy. The liquor traffic is undermining our entire political structure and destroying our freedom as termites destroy a well-built house."

Speaking at a dinner at the First Methodist Church, 35 Temple Street, Boston, in celebration of the founding of the Prohibition Party 70 years ago, Mr. Babson, as a statistician, told how he has become especially disturbed by the arguments which the liquor interests use in connection with taxation.

"They claim," said Mr. Babson, "that because liquor is contributing about $500,000,000 a year to Federal and State treasuries, they are entitled to special consideration. However, they are telling you only one half of the story. The other half is that the liquor union has so wrecked the character of the American workman, that our Federal and State Governments are now required to pay out more than $500,000,000 a year for relief.

"The country never had this relief expense before the repeal of prohibition. It is true that we would lose these excise taxes if we crushed this hideous traffic, but this loss would be more than offset by what our Federal Government and States would save on relief after the traffic is crushed."

Other speakers at the dinner included Dr. D. Leigh Colvin of New York, recent candidate of the Prohibition Party for President of the United States, and Edward E. Blake of Chicago, National Chairman of the Party, and editor of the National Prohibitionist. Both men are scheduled to speak in 70 cities throughout the United States in observance of the Party's seventieth anniversary.

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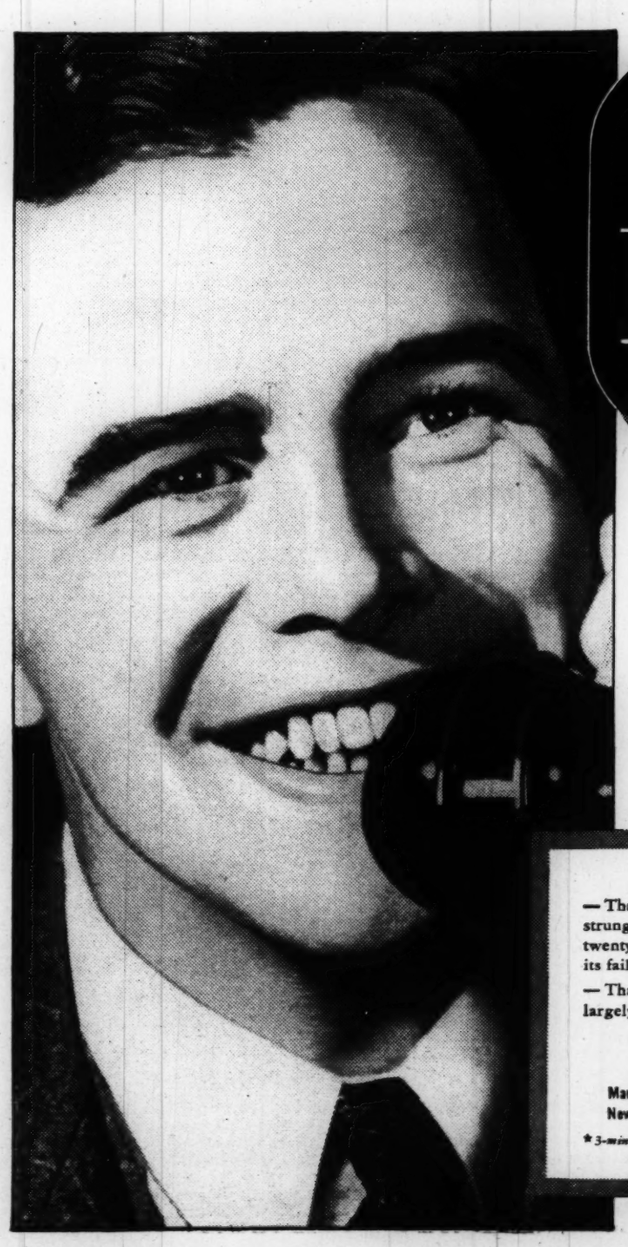

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*3-minute station-to-station rates. A small Federal Tax applies when the charge is 50c or over.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Yankees Make First 1939 Appearance at Fenway Tomorrow—Harvard Discussion

Rich Greatest Rookie Ever Handled by Gene Desautels

BULLETIN

The final game of the Red Sox-Washington series was postponed today. The contest will be played as part of a double-header later in the season.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Woodrow Wilson Rich, the Red Sox rookie who has the mannerisms of Grover Cleveland Alexander and who is in line for duty in the Yankee series which opens tomorrow at Fenway Park, is the greatest young pitcher ever handled by that dapper Frenchman, Gene Desautels.

Throws Sinker Ball

"Rich has more confidence, poise and natral ability than any first-year man I have ever caught," Desautels said before yesterday's game with the Washington Senators. "His fast ball is a sinker and mean for those right-hand batters. It breaks down and in. His curve is good, and bothers those left-handers. And he throws both pitches with exactly the same motion. He has that hitter guessing.

"Poise is one of the greatest assets a pitcher can master, and Woody has as much as a 10-year man," Gene continued. "He's never bothered by loaded bases or home run hitters. Consequently, his control is far better than that of the average rookie. By keeping cool in an emergency, he can get the ball over the plate. And nobody in the world can convince him that he isn't better than that hitter. Confidence should be the boy's middle name.

Bagby Had Poise

"Bagby had that same confidence and poise last spring, and you know how he went on to win 15 games. Jim had plenty on the ball, but I think Rich has something on him. A couple of great kids. They'll be around for a long time," the catcher concluded, strapping on a shin guard.

The league-leading Yankees put in an appearance at Fenway tomorrow and Friday, and Rich, who recently did nine innings against the Athletics for a six-hit trimuph, will probably work on the world champs if one of Cronin's starters falter. Lefty Grove was to have pitched the final of the Washington series today, but now he gets his second chance in the Yankee opener tomorrow. Jim Bagby is scheduled to start the Friday game, which marks the first Ladies' Day of the Hub season. If Rich fails to throw against the Yankees, he most likely will start the Philadelphia series at Shibe Park on Saturday.

Pitching Slumps

Cronin's pitching continues to be minor league, with one or two exceptions. The exceptions seem to be Grove, Bagby and Rich. The last named went in yesterday and pitched to five batters in the seventh inning, giving up two hits, two walks and two runs. But Woody did not have time to warm up properly in the bull pen. The rookie had followed Ostermueller, and was later followed by Dickman and Heving. Heving delivered the most effective ball, allowing only one hit in three innings and gets credit for the triumph, which evened the Washington series.

Monte Weaver is likely to start a game soon, possibly in Philadelphia over the week end. The former Senator has worked only one inning, against his one-time mates, but on that occasion impressed Cronin. Washington turned Monte loose this spring. Few suspected that he could help the Red Sox, because the Senators themselves were in the market for hurlers. But Weaver did his best pitching while Cronin was at Griffith Stadium, and the change of uniform may prove beneficial.

Foxx Leads Team

Jimmy Foxx took the Red Sox batting leadership away from young Teddy Williams yesterday, as the Cronins took the visitors in 10 innings, 6 to 5. Double X came up with a homer—his second—and a two-bagger in four tries, increasing his 1939 average to .375. The four-bagger broke up the duel in the tenth. Williams, who managed only one out of four yesterday, sported a .357 figure this morning. Ted, however, has hit safely in every game, while Double X went down four times in the inaugural at Yankee Stadium last Thursday. Bobby Doerr had connected in every contest until Joe Krakauskas stopped him yesterday.

The Red Sox are hardly at full strength on the mound for this Yankee series, but Cronin is confident that his nine can stand on its own feet and slug the ball with the champs. Joe McCarthy has called on a relief pitcher only twice, while Cronin's relief list is as long as your arm. The Fenway moundsmen cannot be any less efficient than they have been during the past few days, however, and perhaps they will snap out of their slump at the sight of Yankee uniforms.

Oatman Coaching Kansas Golf And Tennis Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Candidates for the tennis and golf teams at the University of Kansas are working out regularly in preparation for the opening of the season and Coach Glenn Oatman is getting a sample of the whirl he will be in this spring.

Oatman is coaching both the tennis and golf teams now and it keeps him more than busy. Since Oatman is serving in this duel capacity, the tennis and golf teams will have their meets on the same days and the same places.

Oatman is one of the leading amateur golfers in this vicinity. He was a star on the Jayhawk varsity golf team while he was in school and last year served as coach of the Kansas team.

This year he has three lettermen back around which to build his golf team, Capt. Bob Busler of Kansas City, Mo.; Bill Udell of Kansas City, Kan.; and Jack Nessley of Mulvane. Another member of the team last year, although he did not get a letter, was Dean Ritchie of Wichita, who is showing considerable promise.

Best prospect for the Jayhawk tennis team is Howard Engleman of Arkansas City, blond basketball star. Engleman, a sophomore, was a Kansas high school tennis ace and is counted on for big things.

Lettermen returning from last year's team are Kermit Franks of Winfield, Harold Sinning of Holton and George Murphy of Kansas City, Mo. Franks and Sinning are juniors, while Murphy is a senior.

No Big Ten Games For Detroit Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—For the first time in many years the University of Detroit tennis team will not meet a Big Ten representative.

Considered by Coach Joe George to be as stiff a card as any faced by his teams during the past five seasons, the 1939 schedule will feature 10 matches with eight different teams. The Titans will open their season away from home, meeting a strong Notre Dame team in South Bend on April 21. The U. of D. netters will close their season on May 27, in a match booked for Detroit with Michigan State Normal.

Only three of the 10 matches scheduled for the Titans this season will be played on the home court.

Coach George says that his 1939 squad consists of 12 men, three of whom are veterans. From this group he expects to get a team capable of bettering last year's record of one victory against eight defeats.

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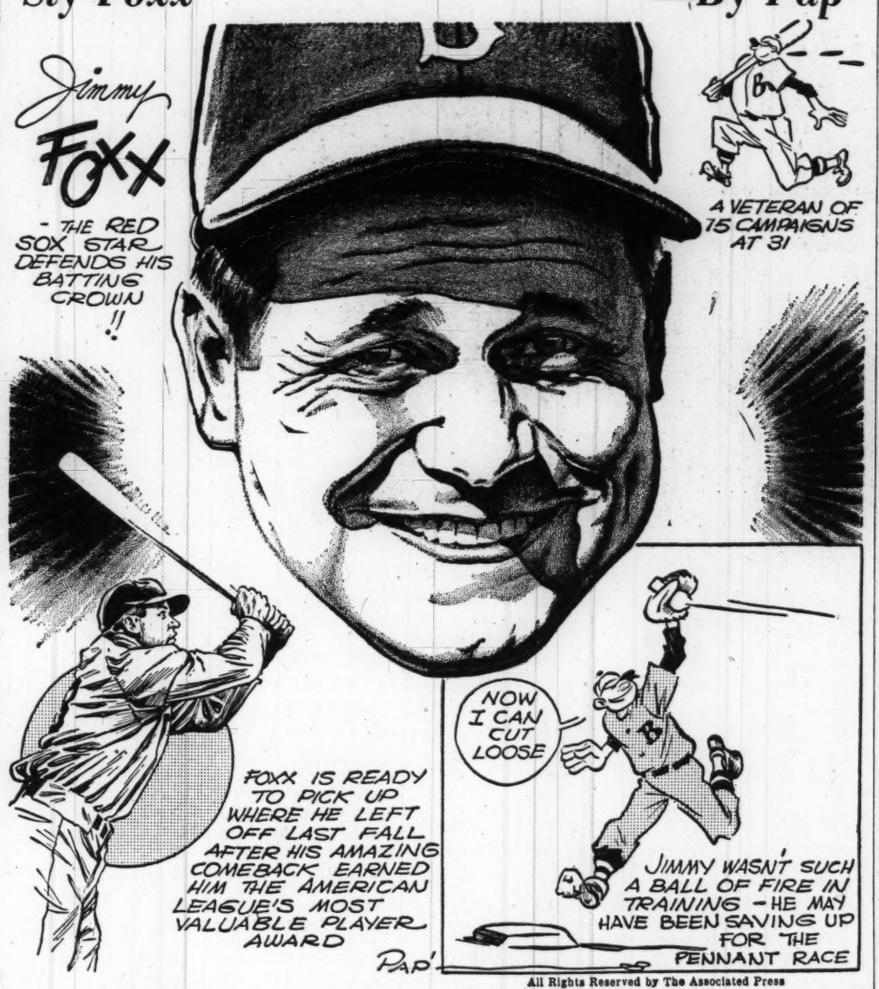
Sly Foxx —By Pap'


Jimmy FOXX
- THE RED SOX STAR DEFENDS HIS BATTING CROWN !!
A VETERAN OF 15 CAMPAIGNS AT 31
NOW I CAN CUT LOOSE
FOXX IS READY TO PICK UP WHERE HE LEFT OFF LAST FALL AFTER HIS AMAZING COMEBACK EARNED HIM THE AMERICAN LEAGUE'S MOST VALUABLE PLAYER AWARD
JIMMY WASN'T SUCH A BALL OF FIRE IN TRAINING - HE MAY HAVE BEEN SAVING UP FOR THE PENNANT RACE
PAP'

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Sporting Around the Hub

Crimson Has Chattering Team

"You forgot to name Jimmy Cox, our trainer, when mentioning our importations from the mid-West the other day," Bill Bingham said to the writer yesterday, "and I am rather proud of the efficiency he brought with him."

Bingham incidentally was pleased with the Harvard ball team under the direction of Floyd Stahl, former Ohio State mentor. The team has won three-straight Eastern League games and yesterday added Boston University to its victims by a 4-1 score.

The Crimson ball team has more enthusiasm than has been apparent in recent years and they chatter throughout a game with the fervor of a ladies' afternoon gossip gathering. "That team effort even to verbal rooting is what we need here at Harvard," said Bingham. "We get boys who generally have apportioned their time to golf, tennis and then baseball, whereas the natural college ball players come from the sandlot, playgrounds and public high school."

Giving the inclement weather conditions due consideration, that was a good college ball game played at Harvard yesterday. Big Tom Healey held the Boston University hitters to three safeties in six innings and Slim Curtiss held them in check for the balance of the contest. The Terriers have not played so many games as Harvard and did well, with Carl Braun, B. U. sophomore from Lowell holding Harvard to six hits. The Crimson runs resulted from a double steal and errors rather than hits.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard started with an error before the ball game began . . . The "next game" sign spelled Princeton without the "e" . . . The discus and hammer throwers worked out behind the baseball stand in shorts while the spectators at the game had coat collars turned up . . . Dick Harlow, convalescent football coach, watched the gridders from his car accompanied by Mrs. Harlow, but not for long—he leaped from the machine to mid-field excitedly during the live tackling of punt receivers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ossie Solem, Syracuse football coach, will be in town Saturday. The Orange graduates gather at the Sheraton and Solem will reveal the grid prospects . . . Tomorrow night the Boston City Club holds its sports night and there will be representatives of the Red Sox and Boston Bruins present . . . George Carens of the Transcript will be master of ceremonies.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern lost a close ball game to Boston College last Saturday 7-6, but they left no doubt about beating Colby yesterday . . . The Huskies collected 17 hits for 23 runs against the Mules' 10 runs and nine hits . . . The Gallagher team was leading 15 to 1 going into the fifth inning . . . Perhaps they have not had much baseball weather in Maine, but the Bowdoin golfers seem to have practiced somewhere since they whaled Tufts 8-1 at Oakley yesterday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jaakka Mikkola has a pretty good track team in the making at Harvard, and the curtain will be drawn Saturday against Holy Cross and Northeastern. . . . Torbie Macdonald, football captain and sprinter, will drop the spring grid practice and run in the meet. . . . Al McCoy was unable to accompany his Colby team for the game here yesterday, which may, or may not, account for the complete rout.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees are holding their own on the road so far, having won two and lost three. . . . Yesterday they were charitable to the Brooklynites, dropping a 3-2 verdict. . . . Al Simmons may return to the game in Brooklyn today or at Philadelphia tomorrow. Max West, spare outfielder, has not been doing so well with only one hit in 15 trips to the plate for an average of .067. . . . Casey still likes the big fellow, however.

Web Morse

Junior Davis Cuppers

NEW YORK — Seven players have been named for the junior Davis Cup squad of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association. The selections were made by the Junior Davis Cup Committee and they may be added to or players may be dropped from the group later in the season.

The players:

Wililam Gillespie, Miami University; Charles Mattmann, Miami; William McGehee, Scarborough School; Charles Rider, University of North Carolina; Philip Moore and Henry Van Rensselaer, Princeton, and William Umstaedter, Louisiana State.

College Baseball

At Syracuse, N. Y.—Syracuse 10, Union 2.
At Kingston—Rhode Island State 13, Arnold 5.
At New London—Conn. State 14, Coast Guard Academy 9.
At Middlebury, Vt.—St. Michael's 4, Middlebury 3.
At Princeton, N. J.—Colgate 12, Princeton 5.

Pittsburgh Pirates returned $1,500,000 in advance ticket orders on losing the pennant race.

Gaffke to Louisville

Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox today announced the optional release of Fabian Gaffke, outfielder, to the Louisville club of the American Association. Gaffke is subject to 24-hour recall.

Minnesota Will Stage Interscholastic Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Seeking to continue the building of track and field interest in this section of the country, University of Minnesota athletic officials have announced that an interscholastic division will be added to the third annual Northwest Open meet scheduled for Minnesota's Memorial Stadium on June 3.

Following as it does the running of state high school track meets in most Northwest states, the University Open will thus be open to state champions in a final elimination for sectional track and field honors.

Originated in 1937 by Gopher track coach Jim Kelly as a meet for athletes of good collegiate or A. A. U. standing, the Northwest Open event has hitherto attracted runners and jumpers of collegiate age for the most part. In 1937 entries were received from points as distant as Cleveland, Ohio. Last year, entries were from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Montana.

Although state high school champions will be invited to compete in the 1939 event, the interscholastic competition will by no means be limited to champions, Coach Kelly has pointed out. Any trackman of high school age may enter.

Wildcats to Face Bobcats Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 26—Fresh from a vigorous 11-to-1 win over Colby, the Wildcats of New Hampshire take the field against the Bobcats of Bates here tomorrow afternoon.

Pleased with the way his club hit the ball and ran bases, Coach Henry Swasey will start the same line-up which took the measure of Colby. "The team showed a fine first game performance, way ahead of any previous squad," Swasey said today as he credited improvement to pre-season workouts in the field house.

The Wildcat coach will not name his starting pitcher until just before game time, but it is likely that Red Hayden of Newport, Vt., will get the call. Swasey expects to pitch his starting hurler some five or six innings which means that Buck Jordan of Conway Center will finish the game.

Bates will line up a team which has won two exhibition games over Bowdoin. The hard-hitting club will be headed by Hasty Thompson, third baseman, who batted for .412 in the Maine Intercollegiate series last season.

Maine Nine Plays Huskies Tomorrow

Northeastern's varsity baseball team will play its second game of the week tomorrow afternoon at Huntington Field, when it meets University of Maine in a New England College Conference League contest.

Coach Bill Kenyon's outfit will be at a distinct disadvantage for it had its first outdoor practice session only last Monday. Previous workouts have been staged in the cage.

Dave Gerry of Topsfield probably will be the Husky starting pitcher tomorrow, with Charles Foster of Lynn and Garnet Gibson of Salem as other possibilities. Gibson looked good against Boston College last week and probably will be saved for the New Hampshire game on Saturday.

The status of Capt. Bill Little is very much in doubt, since he was not in shape to play against Colby yesterday. If Little is not available, Gallagher will use either Ray Johnson or Eddie Colt in the outfield.

Auburn's Hitchcock Boys

CHATTANOOGA (AP)—Alabama Poly's famous Hitchcock brothers of the gridiron are now professional baseball infielders.

Jimmy and his younger brother, Bill, were gobbled up by the New York Yankees after their days at Auburn. The Yankee chain let Jimmy go and he's now with Chattanooga of the Southern Association. And Bill is the probable third baseman for Kansas City in the American Association.

Bill looks like a sure major leaguer in a year or so. Southern Association experts say Jimmy will climb up the baseball ladder, too.

BULLETIN

By the Associated Press

National

Boston at Brooklyn—Postponed, rain.

Boston Four-Ball Golf League

	Points For	Points Agst.
Woodland	19½	10½
Charles River	18½	11½
Wollaston	17½	12½
Brae Burn	17½	12½
Commonwealth	17½	12½
Belmont	14½	15½
Wellesley	12½	17½
Oakley	9	21
Winchester*	5½	9½
Blue Hill*	3	12

*Match postponed.

Results April 25

Charles River 9, Wellesley 6.
Brae Burn 9, Belmont 6.
Commonwealth 9½, Wollaston 5½.
Woodland 13, Oakley 2.

New 'Minor' Sports Plan Has Aroused Opposition

The plan to abolish all sports existing at Harvard as "minor" and all junior varsity sports except football and crew, proposed recently in a report by the Athletic Committee of the Student Council, has aroused such strong undergraduate criticism that it will face a definite opposition if it is approved by college authorities. The report advised the incorporation of all minor sports, along with their coaches, into the House Athletic Program, making letter awards on the basis of House championships instead of intercollegiate competition.

Students, and especially the athletic leaders in both major and minor sports, have turned an emphatic thumbs-down on the recommendation, making its adoption by the Committee on Regulation of Athletics doubtful.

"Stamp Out Interest"

Football captain-elect Torbert H. Macdonald '40 declared that the plan would "stamp out interest in a lot of minor sports." He also pointed out that it would be impossible for a coach to spread his time over a group of House teams and do as good a job as he could on one intercollegiate squad.

Roswell Brayton '39, cross-country captain, believes that most House men prefer to limit their participation in intramural sport to one or two days each week, and that they would not wish to shoulder the burden of the intensified program suggested by the Council. "Cross country," he said, "would be a farce for a man who practiced once or twice a week." Cross country, however, would probably be retained along with track as a major sport.

Unanimously Unfavorable

The comments of those whose sports would be degraded to intramural status by the plan were unanimously unfavorable. The soccer and squash captains have expressed their opinions in forceful terms. Judging by the stand of the Crimson, student newspaper, and by the letters which have been written to the paper by undergraduates, the college attitude is practically unanimous in opposing the plan.

The authors of the report were not, however, laboring under the delusion that their plan would be popular. Any restriction of collegiate athletics is always condemned by students. The authors of the plan knew this well, for they too are students. But they look at athletics from the ideal rather than the popular viewpoint. They want to enable a larger proportion of Harvard students to have adequate facilities and coaching, keener competition, and more opportunities for regular organized athletics.

Specially Talented Out

They admit that the interests of the specially talented individuals have had to be sacrificed to this aim, but declare that a good outlet remains for those performers through better competition within the college, final contests with Yale, and intercollegiates for individual sports.

The report set the 1938 participation in House sports among House men at 57 per cent. "Already most of the sports are overcrowded," it states. "For example, 120 men played basketball on eight teams, one team having 20 men; the result, many substitutes unable to get into the game, or more simply, get their exercise." It is declared that the overflow now crowding House sports will be taken up by such newcomers to House competition as soccer, lacrosse, fencing, and wrestling.

Opinion Next Week

"Under the present system, a sport such as lacrosse drew 60 aspirants at the beginning of the year, and in view of the straitened circumstances which now beset such a minor sport as this, the squad had to be sliced into less than a third of this number . . . At present it costs the H. A. A. close to $10,000 to support intercollegiate tennis and squash squads, and this item does not include the upkeep of the courts."

The Athletic Regulation Committee is due to give its opinion of the Council committee's recommendations next week. If it supports the plan, a student petition against it, which without doubt could gather a record number of signatures, will be circulated.

B. U. Banks on Chelsea Aces

For the past few years, Chelsea athletes have played prominent parts in Boston University's football destinies, and from the way the team is shaping up during spring training they will play important roles again next fall.

Solly Nechtem, of course, captain of the basketball team this winter, has been the key man for three years. He will be graduated this June and it will be up to the rest of the Chelsea boys to carry on.

Hanley Making Shifts

Ken Skoropowski, who came up as a sophomore last fall to win a regular end position, will be back, as will George Pantano, Nicky Alpert, and Jackie Rotman. Coach Pat Hanley, however, due to the loss of seven regulars because of graduation, is making several shifts which will rest the burden of success or failure squarely upon the shoulders of these former Chelsea High aces.

Skoropowski is being made over into a left guard and as such will hold down one of the key spots in the Terrie offense. He will fill the shoes of Chet Smith, one of the best guards in B. U. history. Pantano, a former end, is being groomed to take the place of Earle Crompton at the blocking quarterback post.

Rotman Promising

In addition, Rotman is being given the chance to step into Nechtem's position. For two years Jackie has given promise of developing into a better-than-average ball carrier, but injuries have hampered his play. Alpert, a reserve center and guard for two years, stands a good chance of moving up to the first-string eleven.

Practice is scheduled to continue until May 2 at Nickerson Field, Riverside, when Coach Hanley will end spring training. With final exams on the way, Pat prefers to have the boys free to study in order that they may be eligible next fall. "After all," he says, "a player is no good to us if he is ineligible, and I would rather have all the boys under-trained but able to play, rather than fully trained and on probation."

Motorboat Race May 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Leading motorboat drivers of the United States have entered the third annual Around-Absecon-Island race to be held May 30 at Atlantic City. Entries are promised also from England, Italy and Canada, making it an international affair. Between 40 and 50 contestants are expected altogether.

Much of the British interest is credited to S. Mortimer Auerbach, Atlantic City sportsman who sponsors this event, and Melvin Crook of Montclair, N. J. Both campaigned successfully in England last year, Auerbach winning the Duke of York's International Gold Challenge Trophy at Torquay. Auerbach also holds several American records and has been proclaimed "the outstanding figure in motorboat sport" by the Regatta Circuit Riders' Club.

Unique Course

The course at Atlantic City is unique. Starting off the Steel Pier it takes the speeders through open ocean, tide-racing inlets with heavy breakers, calm but dangerously winding back channels and shallow back bays—a total of 22.6 miles to the Steel Pier finish line. Low railroad drawbridges over the back channels are among the hazards.

Because of this variety the race is wide open to any kind of hull or engine, big or little, inboard or outboard. Beside the $5,000 "Judge" Emil Auerbach Memorial Trophy, offered by the sponsor in his father's memory, there are 24 additional sterling silver prizes for first, second and third places in all classes.

Howard Notle, British speed pilot, and Harold Wilson, one of the leading Canadian motorboat racers, have promised to compete. Count Theo Rossi, Italian winner of the American Gold Cup and President's Cup, has agreed to take part if able to return in time from a South American business trip.

Apel Will Defend

Capt. Arno Apel, aviator and racer who won last year's contest in the four-liter craft owned by David Gerli of New York, will defend the Auerbach Trophy this year. Lieut. Commander John M. L. Rutherfurd, Long Island racer who won at the shore in 1937, will try again with his Miss Palm Beach, a Gold Cup boat. His wife, generally accepted as the outstanding woman driver in the world today, will enter with her "225" Baby Juno.

Other early American entries include George Schrafft, Harvard student; Hugh Gingras, of New Rochelle, and the veteran racer Jack Cooper, of Kansas City.

Frank P. Gravatt, president of the Steel Pier Company, has had frequent conferences with officials to arrange details for the start and finish. Charles F. Chapman of New York, motorboat racing czar, will be chief referee. John A. Remon of Washington, D. C., president of the American Power Boat Association, which sanctions the race, will be honorary referee.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—McCormick, Cincinnati, .563; Myers, Cincinnati, .500.
Runs—Ott, New York, and Garms, Boston, 8.
Runs Batted In—Hassett, Boston, Medwick St. Louis, and McCormick, Cincinnati, 6.
Hits—Arnovich, Philadelphia, 11; Danning and Bonura, New York, and Hassett and Cuccinello, Boston, 10.
Doubles—Bartell, Chicago, 5; Danning, New York, 4.
Triples—Hack, Chicago, 2; 7 players tied with 1.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, Camilli, Brooklyn, and Marty, Chicago, 2.
Stolen Bases—Rizzo and Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 2.
Pitching—Lee, Chicago, Fette, Boston, Hamlin, Brooklyn, and Gumbert, New York, 2-0 each.

American League

Batting—McCosky, Detroit, .500; Hoag, St. Louis, .462.
Runs—McCosky, Detroit, and Foxx, Boston, 8.
Runs Batted In—McNair, Chicago, 9; Etten, Philadelphia, 8.
Hits—McCosky Detroit, 14; Fox, Detroit, 12.
Doubles—Owen, Chicago, 5; McCosky, Detroit, and Williams, Boston, 4.
Triples—Travis, Washington, 2; 9 players tied with 1.
Home Runs—Campbell, Cleveland, and Foxx, Boston, 2.
Stolen Bases—Hoag, St. Louis, 3; 7 players tied with 1.
Pitching—Ruffing, New York, Feller, Cleveland, and Bridges, Detroit 2-0 each.

Unbeaten First Season

Bob Kretschmar

Marjorie Sheppard, Director of the Girls' Program of the Boston Park Department, awards a silver basketball to Capt. Catherine "Sis" Miles of the Bunker Hill Girls' Club senior basketball team. This winter was the first time the Girls Club had a basketball team, yet the senior team romped through all opposition to win the championship of the Boston Park League, and the junior team made a clean sweep by winning the Park Department Conference championship, then defeating the Lynn city champions, thus taking the measure of 23 teams without a single defeat.

Each member of the senior and junior teams received a small silver basketball.

In the photograph are, left to right: Evelyn Mcgee, 16; Margaret Leonard, 18; Captain Miles, 18; Miss Sheppard, and Dorothy Garvin, 18; all of Charlestown. The Bunker Hill Girls' Club is operated in Charlestown by the Board of Overseers of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, of which Arthur T. Burger is Executive Director.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Oregon Elevens Start Season Sept. 30 Against Pacific Coast Conference Teams

Face California Gridmen In Southern Strongholds

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—A thirtieth day hath September—all the rest they can't remember!

Such is the plight of G. A. (Tex) Oliver and Alonzo (Lon) Stiner, the men who guide the destiny of Oregon's entries in the Coast Conference football race.

It seems the date Sept. 30 falls on Saturday, and is listed in the engagement books of these two gentlemen as the opening of the 1939 football season. Opening games are usually played against some small school that can furnish just enough competition to give the big school confidence and experience, but this is not possible in the full round-robin schedule of the eight-team Pacific Coast Conference.

Open Schedules

Which long and windy dissertation brings us to what should have been said in 19 words—September 30: University of Oregon vs. Southern California at Los Angeles; Oregon State College vs. Stanford at Palo Alto.

The circumstance of opening the season against the Rose Bowl champions on a Los Angeles summer afternoon is fully recognized by the mentor who so successfully introduced the "Oliver Twist" in his first coaching season at Oregon. Thus Tex Oliver is holding turnouts only on days when the weather is favorable, and is attempting to squeeze the most from the new 30-day spring practice, limited by Conference ruling.

Record Turnout

A record spring turnout of 66 men, including 18 lettermen, answered Oliver's first call on March 28. Strong points of the 1939 Webfoots appear to be fast and clever backfield men and a good first team. Gerald (Jay) Graybeal is the Oregon hope for a back that will lead them to a long-awaited championship. Graybeal is a triple-threat, two-year letterman with speed aplenty, and knows how to use it.

Also an outstanding man is Frank Emmons, two-year letterman fullback. Emmons weighs 215 pounds, but recently sprinted 50 yards in 5.7 seconds in full football uniform. Other backfield strength includes halfbacks Ralph Anderson, John Berry, Leonard Isberg, Donald Mabee, Douglas Caven, and Bob Smith; quarterbacks Dennis Donovan and Roy Dyer, a sophomore who has shown excellent blocking ability; and pile-driving Marshall Stenstrom at fullback.

Veteran Line

An all-veteran line of James Cadenasso, center; Ernest Robertson and Cecil Walden, guards; Ellroy Jensen and Merle Peters, tackles; and Vic Reginato and Robert Blenkinsop, ends; has been the No. 1 forward wall in practice.

Oregon won three games and lost four in Conference competition last year, and should be better in 1939. But lack of reserve strength should keep the Webfoots out of the Rose Bowl.

At Oregon State only 10 lettermen were counted among an opening turnout of 75 gridders, also a record number for spring practice. The Kohler brothers, Morrie and Vic, and Jim Kisselburgh, return to lead the backfield men, and Leon Sterling Bob Pena, Leonard Younce, and John Tsoutsouvas are outstanding linemen.

Doubt Defense

It is doubtful, however, if Coach Siner can develop the defensive strength that made possible the splendid showing of 1938. The Beavers finished behind U. S. C. and California who tied for first, and lost by only one touchdown in their games with both leaders.

Coach Stiner is trying to give all of his numerous turnout an opportunity to show their ability. The short training period and the suddenness with which the 1939 season opens, bids no good for the Orangemen. Oregon State will have a hard time gaining the first division again this year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sideline Banter: In selling their young pitching star, Fred Hutchinson, the Seattle Rainiers did not lose favor with the home-town baseball fans. More than 13,000 Seattlites filled the local ball park April 18 for the largest opening-day attendance in the Coast league this year . . . The predicted downfall of Washington rowing supremacy in the Coast regatta is now a thing of the past and Coach Al Ulbrickson is starting anew in building his Poughkeepsie crews. Many weaknesses were evident as the Golden Bear varsity swept to a seven-length victory, and at least three of the Husky first boat are due for a demotion . . . Northwest intercollegiate trackmen have been turning in some good practice results before the season opens. Idaho's Phil Leibowitz ran a two-mile race on a damp track in 9m. 21s., and Oregon's Bill Brown tossed the javelin 230 feet one afternoon at Eugene. **Bob Cahn**

Triple Track Triumphs Seen Through Rideout Twin Stars

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 (AP)—"A triple track triumph with twin teachers. . . ."

Coach Chuck Sportsman of North Texas State Teachers College predicted it today without tongue-tripping because he counts on the "Rhyming Rideout" twins to do it without toe-tripping.

The Rideouts, Wayne and Blaine, started workouts at Franklin Field for the Penn Relays Friday and Saturday. They motored 1,700 miles from Denton, Texas, to run 4¼ miles, for their coach relies on them for firsts in the mile, distance medley and four-mile relays.

Has His Reasons

When a college coach doffs the pall of pessimism for a cloak of confidence, that's almost man-bites-dog news. Here are some reasons why Coach Sportsman believes the twins' green jerseys will be in front at the 40th annual University of Pennsylvania show:

1—Blaine ran the mile in 4:10:8 in the Sugar Bowl meet at New Orleans last winter, finishing second to the master, Glenn Cunningham.

2—Wayne did it in 4:10:9 in the B. A. A. meet, Boston, also yielding only to Cunningham.

3—Blaine—No, Wayne (the jingle gets confusing)—beat Cunningham in the three-quarter mile and set a world record of 3:03 at the Princeton Invitation meet last June.

4—They paced their team to a 10:6:9 victory in the distance medley at the recent Kansas Relays.

Hope to Be Coaches

The twins wear spectacles and thick coats of Texas tan. They look like teachers and teachers they hope to be—of high school track teams. They are "B" students and live in the college town to which they moved with their mother from Tuscola, Ill.

Rather narrow of chest and lithe of limb, they jog around the track with a motion that looks as if they wore bed springs instead of spikes.

Sportsman said this 21-year-old pair—Blaine is slightly taller than Wayne—is a model of brotherly affection.

"That's why I hate to put 'em in a race together," he remarked. "They'll try to finish in a tie. They don't want to beat each other."

College Tennis

At Kingston: Rhode Island State 9, Bates College 0.

College Golf

At Princeton, N. J.: Princeton 9, Lafayette 0.

Goose Outfoots Achilles

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 26 (AP)—George Nichols's Goose, the United States contender, gained the first leg on the King Edward VII Gold Cup yesterday by defeating Bert Darrell's Achilles, of the Bermuda fleet, in a series between the two six-meter sloops gaining the most points in the recent Prince of Wales Trophy series.

Goose, winner of the earlier series, defeated Achilles by 1m. 55s. after leading throughout the race. They got away in a light breeze, and Goose led by 12 seconds at the first mark and a minute at the second, then widened her margin the rest of the way to the finish line.

Southend United Wins

LONDON, April 26 (CP)—Southend United defeated Notts County 1-0 in an English Football League, Third Division, Southern Section match played at Southend yesterday.

College Track

At Kingston, R. I.: Rhode Island State freshman 100 2-3, Central High (Providence) 25 1-3.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Pictured just before the final. Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn (left) successfully defended his North and South invitation golf championship at the Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club recently, defeating Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point, N. C., 18-year-old holder of the French amateur championship, by 1 up. Center: Art Johns of Harvard scoring first run in first inning of a recent game against Columbia, Baker Field, N. Y. Right: Bob Peoples, University of Southern California sophomore sensation, who recently hurled the javelin 234 feet in the Long Beach, Calif., Relays.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Chicago Cubs defeated Pittsburgh Pirates, 5-3, in 10 innings behind Tex Carleton to end seven-game winning streak.

Five Years Ago

Wes Ferrell, former Cleveland pitcher, automatically suspended by remaining a holdout 10 days after season started.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results April 25

International League

Baltimore 25, Toronto 11.
Newark 5, Buffalo 7.
Jersey City 6, Rochester 2.
Montreal 6, Syracuse 5 (13 innings).

American Association

No games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 9, Los Angeles 8.
San Francisco 6, San Diego 5 (10 innings)
Others postponed, rain and wet grounds.

Texas League

Dallas 3, Oklahoma City 2.
San Antonio 7, Beaumont 3.
Houston 3, Shreveport 2.
Tulsa at Fort Worth, rain.

Southern Association

Memphis 4, New Orleans 3.
Birmingham 4, Little Rock 2.
Others postponed, wet grounds.

Committee Named To Pick Cup Team

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Walter Hagen, Leo Diegel, Olin Dutra, and Ed Dudley will serve with George Jacobus, President of the Professional Golfers Association, on the selection committee to name members of the 1939 Ryder Cup team, the P. G. A. announced today.

The committee will make its selections on Aug. 1 and submit them for approval of the Executive Committee. The matches with the British team will be played at the Ponte Vedra C. C., Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla., Nov. 18-19.

Illinois Ice Rink

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Turnstiles at the University of Illinois ice rink clicked to a record-breaking patronage for the recreational skating season, Manager H. C. Paterson announces.

From Nov. 7 to April 1, when the rink closed, the count was 95,754. The largest previous patronage was 70,342 in 1936-37.

In addition, 9,594 persons used the rink for physical education classes in skating. The ice carnival attracted 6,270 in three nights.

And Talking of . . Motorcycling

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Sport That Takes Grit

LONDON — Iron-jawed, begoggled racers throw clouds of cinders high over the safety fences as they "broadside" on one leg round acute bends, with the exhausts of their motorcycles roaring fiercely. The crowd, anything up to 85,000 strong, greets each dare-devil bid with whoops of joy. In short, the British dirt-track speedway season of 1939 is in full blast.

Dirt-track motorcycling, now enormously popular, was introduced here to England from Australia 12 years ago, and the first riders of note in Britain were imported aces from "down under," who knew the tricks of the trade. For a while they had the center of the stage to themselves; then native cyclists joined in and took so well to the new game that, before long, they were challenging the best Australians for supremacy. Hence the annual series of Anglo-Australian dirt-track "test" matches, which are now the big international feature of each season.

U. S. Riders

Americans, too, came to play a very prominent part in the proceedings. Indeed, two years ago three riders from the U. S. A.—Jack Milne, Wilbur Lamoureaux and Cordy Milne, all from Pasadena—took, in that order, the first three places in the world's individual championship, concluded, amid scenes of great excitement, at the Wembley Stadium.

This summer sees these three heroes back in the British line-up again and liable to win about £5,000 between them before the season ends in September.

Finals in Afternoon?

Poker-faced Jack Milne is no longer the champion of the world, for he lost that title to Arthur Wilkinson, an Australian ace, last summer. This year, by the way, there is talk of the final races for this event being held, not by floodlight in the evening, the usual time for speedway contests here, but in the afternoon.

The other main events on the British program are all team competitions—for the League championship, the Auto-Cycle Union Cup and the National Trophy. The winners of which, in 1938, were New Cross, West Ham and Wimbledon respectively.

There are, perhaps, two chief reasons why dirt-track racing has become such a prominent part of the nation's amusement here. One is the obvious thrill of a close and fast race, reinforced by the anticipatory excitement of spills that, when they happen, are usually spectacular and harmless; the other is the fact that so many people of all classes own motor vehicles that every race is a deeply appreciated revelation of mechanical attainment and driving technique. Competition between individuals and teams is very often tense, but betting is rigidly excluded among both public and participants, and, although racing on the track is literally a dirty game, it ranks highly among the cleanest sports of the world.

Hero Worship

It has been said that every sporting entertainment has its own particular type of audience, and this certainly seems to be true of dirt-track racing. The enthusiasts on the bleachers feature the motorcycle. And they bring their ladies on the pillion seat. Among the younger generation there is observable a most marked degree of hero worship. Often you will see eager lads, whose own mounts are a tribute to the longevity of the motorcycle, hurrying away from the riders' "paddock" proudly bearing autograph books in which the signature of a begrimed high-speed celebrity has been supplemented by his finger-prints, done in oils.

Hagen Compares Modern Golf With Game Played Years Ago

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Though he's celebrating this summer the twenty-fifth anniversary of his first national open golf triumph, Walter Hagen still gets the light of battle in his eyes at the suggestion there is a new breed of "super-golfer" trodding the fairways these days.

Specifically, the Haig thinks he and the Bobby Jones of a decade ago could have trimmed the current crop of hotshots, with their stroke-saving sand wedges, their "40-mile" golf balls and their neatly manicured courses that never give a bad lie.

"Do I think Bobby and I could have held our own in a series of matches with Ralph Guldahl and Sammy Snead?" gasped Walter. "Why, I'll tell you what. If Bobby would be willing to take off a year from business right now and get himself in shape for a match with those fellows, I would do it, too—no fooling."

Still Shooting Soundly

Walter sounded exactly like he meant it, and he probably did. He's still shooting sound golf, despite handicaps, and never a golfer lived had the gall and confidence of the old master.

"Sure, they're shooting a little better average scores than Bobby and I did in our prime," he conceded. "But that doesn't mean anything. This sand wedge they're using now is enough to account for the difference by itself, not to mention that the modern ball rolls 30 or 40 yards further.

"Why, when I think of the ability Jones had in those days and the confidence I had, I don't see how any of these kids could have beaten us. We had to have more courage than they need nowadays to win, and I'll tell you why.

Sand Wedge Help

"With this sand wedge in their bags the kids don't have to be scared of traps. After knocking their drives a country mile they can shoot right at the pin with their seconds every time. So they get lots of short putts and lots of birdies. They know if they do hit a trap they still can scrape the ball out with their wedge and probably get a par, anyhow. Anybody can bang the ball with confidence now.

Better Putters

"It took nerve when Bobby and I shot at the pin when there were traps only a few yards in front of it. We knew if we fell short we had lost two or three strokes, maybe a tournament. When we played safe and shot at the back of the green we usually had much longer putts. We had to be good putters. I'm positive Bobby and I could have outputted any two you name of the present top crowd.

"I don't know whether Bobby and I drove quite as well as Guldahl and Snead do these days. Certainly not as far, but most of that is due to the new ball. I can get out there now and drive this rabbit pill as far as I was hitting them 25 years ago. That can't be me, so it must be the ball."

Numerous Titles

In passing, and not necessarily to clinch his argument, Walter mentioned that he had won the British open four times, the U. S. open twice and the P. G. A. match play title five times. He wouldn't even guess at how many championships Bobby, his potential partner against the upstarts, had salted away in his time. "Thousands, anyhow," he said.

"Let's give these boys a little more time to see what they can do about winning championships," he suggested. "Bob and I want a real run for our money when we challenge 'em to that match."

Harvard Works a Double Steal

By a Staff Photographer

Bob Gannett, Harvard centerfielder, scoring the first run of 4-1 victory over Boston University Tuesday, on the front end of a double steal. Dick Grondahl stole second and Gannett raced in from third on the play.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Bruce Campbell, Indians—Hit two homers, driving in five runs in 7-1 win over White Sox.

Whitey Moore, Reds — Fanned seven in whipping Cardinals, 5-1.

George Selkirk, Yankees—His homer and two singles drove in four runs in 8-4 victory over Athletics.

Luke Hamlin, Dodgers—Handcuffed Bees with seven hits, fanning three for 3-2 decision.

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox — Hit homer in 11th to trim Senators, 6-5.

Billy Herman, Cubs — Drove three runs across with pair of singles for 5-3 win over Pirates.

Gib Brack, Phillies—Hit four-for-four, including homer and double, drove in four runs and scored two in 8-1 triumph over Giants.

John Kramer, Browns—Rookie right-hander muffled Tigers with six hits for 7-2 victory.

Rericha Advances In Pro Tournament

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 26 (AP)—Frank Rericha of Miami Beach, Fla., advanced yesterday in the Greenbrier open tennis tourney with a straight-set victory over Val Yarvosky, White Sulphur pro.

Playing strongly at first, the former Russian champion tired at the end and went down 8—6, 6—1, 6—3.

The third annual tournament started lazily with the two seeded players, defending champion Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, and Joe Whalen of Memphis, Tenn., idle.

Al Chapin of New York City defeated the steady 43-year-old Bernard Law of Narragansett, R. I., 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Richard Skeen of Burbank, Calif., defeated Igor Denissoff of Stratford, Conn., 6—1, 6—0, 6—2.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(First Three and Ties in Each League)
(10 or More at Bats)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
McCormick, Reds	4	16	4	9	.563
McCosky, Tigers	7	28	9	14	.500
Myers, Reds	4	10	2	5	.500
Hoag, Browns	4	13	2	6	.462
Hack, Cubs	5	21	4	9	.429
Medwick, Cardinals	5	21	1	9	.429
Powell, Yankees	3	14	3	6	.429

Runs Batted In

American League

McNair, White Sox	9
Etten, Athletics	8
Walker, Tigers	7
Kreevich, White Sox	6
Walker, White Sox	6
Wright, Senators	6

National League

Hassett, Bees	6
Medwick, Cardinals	6
McCormick, Reds	6

Home Runs

American League

Campbell, Indians	2
Foxx, Red Sox	2

(14 tied with 1 each)

National League

Ott, Giants	2
Camilli, Dodgers	2
Marty, Cubs	2

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Phillies Surprise National League

Here in the East, the boys are becoming educated to the fact that the Phillies are still in the National League. Having finished no better than seventh in the pennant race for six years and in the first division only once during the most recent 21, the Phils were slowly taking the shape of baseball's forgotten men until Doc Prothro came out of Little Rock to assume the managerial burden. Now the genial Doc is rapidly effecting a change in the situation, and currently is creating a mild sensation in the upper half of the circuit.

After dropping two straight in their opening series with Boston's improved Bees, the surprising Philadelphia Nationals rose out of the second division at the combined expense of the Dodgers and Giants, no less. Although Prothro is using 12 to 15 men a day, he nevertheless is winning, which, after all, is what counts in the payoff.

Winning Close Games

The Phillies first showed signs of fight in the Brooklyn series. In the first game, the Prothro club came back for a run in the ninth and forced extra innings. Darkness finally halted the battle in the eleventh. The following afternoon the Dodgers were leading, 4 to 2, going into the ninth, but the Phils won the ball game, 5 to 4. On the third day, the new first division occupants scored twice in the twelfth to snatch another overtime decision from the struggling Dodgers. Four of the first six Philadelphia games were decided by a single run. To use the language of the dugout, Doc is winning them the hard way.

New Relief Star

Prothro has neither a robust attack nor sound pitching. In the initial six contests, the opposition out-hit his club by the rather decisive margin of 57 to 42. Over that stretch he employed the embarrassing total of 16 hurlers. Not one of his starters went the distance. An average of only seven hits a day, behind such uncertain pitching, is suggestive of the cellar. Yet, today the Phillies look as if they can surprise a lot of people. Perhaps the Doc does it with mirrors.

Prothro, incidentally, has discovered a new relief artist, who probably is the chief reason why the club is running in the money. He is Walter Beck, a fellow who has worn the uniforms of 12 clubs in eight leagues over a period of 15 years. Walter once was a promising young hurler on the Chicago Cub pay roll. During the past four seasons he has confined his activities to the Pacific Coast League. He was turned loose last summer when hampered by an injury, the Phils signing him this spring as a free agent. Beck appeared in three of the first six games, winning one, tying another and saving a third for Max Butcher. He has given up just four hits and a lone walk in 4⅔ innings of relief work. Another Mace Brown.

The Pittsburgh rescue ace, apparently, is off on another active campaign. Brown appeared in three of the first five Pirate engagements, but the Buccs took only one of them.

Pirates in Slump

The Pirates, as this is written, are the disappointments of the National League. Soon rumors of Pie Traynor's departure will be circulating, unless the former third baseman can recover the winning combination. The Pirates are not hitting and their pitching is mediocre, but the blame always falls on the shoulders of the manager.

Pittsburgh started off as if shot out of a gun, but suddenly cooled. They staged a four-run eighth inning to win the 1939 opener at Cincinnati. According to Bill Brandt, the efficient publicity man of National League, the Pirates have played 20 openings in Redland and won 16 of them. This year marked the sixth straight. Their last opening-day setback in Cincinnati was in 1924. The Cardinals beat the Pirates, 7 to 1, in St. Louis in '34. Since then the Buccaneers have five straight against all opposition, including three from the Reds and one each from the Cards and Cubs. But no doubt Traynor would trade a few of these inaugural triumphs for an occasional one in the second week.

Riggs and Sabin Pair Again At Request of Walter Pate

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 26 (AP)—The top seeded players in the annual Hot Springs invitation tennis tournament advanced through first round matches by default yesterday.

They included Bobby Riggs, seeded No. 1, of Chicago; Wayne Sabin, Portland, Ore., and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore.

Walter L. Pate, captain of the American Davis Cup team for the past three years, arrived during the day to observe the Cup squad candidates among the entries. The meet will continue through Friday.

Pate said he was especially interested in trying out doubles combinations for the U. S. team and at his request the Riggs-Sabin duo. National Clay Court Champons before they split up four years ago, will play together here.

John Hope Doeg, Rumson, N. J., fourth seeded player, defeated Edward McKight, Boston, 6—0, 7—5, in yesterday's feature singles match. Other top notch performers who came through easily included Francis X. Shields, New York, victor by 6—0, 6—0 over Irving Goodman, Pittsburgh, and August Ganzemuller, winner over Richard Ware, Bronxville, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1. J. Gilbert Hall, New York, was extended to three sets to down Charles Channing, University, Va., 3—6, 6—2, 6—1. Also winning first-round matches were Amos Eno, Princeton, N. J., George Pryor, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Fred Baggs, Harry C. Bruneau, Walter Reisinger and Landon Buchanan, all of New York; Harry Berno, Cleveland, and Thad C. Benton, Orange, N. J.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	4	1	.800
Cincinnati	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	4	2	.667
Boston	4	3	.571
New York	3	4	.429
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Brooklyn	2	4	.333
Pittsburgh	1	5	.167

Results April 25

Brooklyn 3, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 8, New York 1.
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	1	.833
Cleveland	3	2	.600
Detroit	4	3	.571
Boston	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Washington	2	4	.333
Chicago	2	4	.333

Results April 25

New York 8, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 7, Chicago 1.
Boston 6, Washington 5. (11 innings.)
St. Louis 7, Detroit 2.

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CAN YOU PICTURE YOURSELF SHOPPING AT GRANDMOTHER'S GROCERY?

When grandmother went shopping for groceries she faced a different problem than you do today. Packaged goods were practically unknown to her. Sugar, flour, and cornmeal were scooped from the depths of barrels, and weighed out in paper bags. Canned soups, vegetables and fruits would have been looked upon with disdain! Brooms, washboards, kerosene and lamp chimneys were important items of trade.

Grandmother had to be an expert in the art of haggling and dickering to obtain the best values. Sad experience taught her to inspect carefully every purchase to make sure of getting the quality she wanted.

What progress has been made since her day! Your grocer today is a wide-awake business man. His store is a model of efficiency, modernness and cleanliness. His shelves are loaded with an astonishing array of products from the four corners of the world, trimly packaged, scientifically prepared for your enjoyment. So confident are you of his service, and the things he sells, you often order your food and household products by telephone, sight unseen!

New developments in canning and quick-freezing of foods, new conveniences that make housework so much easier are introduced to you through the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor. You recognize the brands herein advertised to be of assured quality and value. With confidence you ask your grocer for them.

From April 6 to May 6 grocery retailers and manufacturers are celebrating these great advancements in the food field. They call this celebration The Parade of Progress. Many Monitor advertisers are featuring the Parade of Progress in their Monitor advertisements. Monitor readers, too, can join The Parade of Progress by telling their local Monitor-advertised grocers that they appreciate their progressive, up-to-date service.

SHOP FOR MODERN GROCERIES AT MONITOR-ADVERTISED STORES

Commerce and Finance

United States Jumps to Second Place in Ship Construction

Business and Industry

U. S. Steel Profit Better Than First Quarter of 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Topping a long list of business concerns showing improvement in earnings compared with the first quarter of 1938, the United States Steel Corporation reported a net profit of $660,551 in the three months ended in March.

But the profit, equal to 18 cents a share on the 3,602,811 shares of $7 preferred stock, was a sharp reduction from the profit of $4,394,454, or $1.22 a share on the senior stock, in the three months ending Dec. 31, last.

For the first quarter last year, before industry turned around for the recovery which ran through most of the second half of 1938, the corporation recorded a net loss of $1,292,151 after fixed charges.

Lower Prices Cut Net

"Big Steel," one of the chief pivots of American industry, shipped more steel, employed more men, paid more wages in the first quarter this year than in either the fourth or first quarters of 1938.

But Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the youthful chairman, explained the smaller earnings in the opening period of 1939 "reflected the generally lower average level of prices realized without proportionately compensating adjustments in labor and material costs, which continue at the high levels of last year."

Trade observers recalled automobile and other heavy consumers of steel last autumn booked metal in large quantities for forward delivery in taking advantage of a temporary price-cutting fight on sheets and other rolled products.

Directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock. The corporation figured there would be a deficit of $5,644,368 after allowing for this payment.

Shipments Gain Under Seasonal

First quarter shipments totaled 2,235,209 tons against 2,037,144 in the previous quarter and 1,565,244 in the initial 1938 period.

Mr. Stettinius noted the gain was "less than the normal seasonal expectation" and added:

"This is not surprising in view of the expanding activity in the latter part of last year and the uncertain foreign conditions with which business men have recently had to contend.

"There is satisfaction, however, in the fact that the greater tonnage shipped permitted steadier employment of the mills and better working schedules."

The report listed 211,000 employees on the pay rolls at the end of March, compared with 207,000 at the close of the previous quarter. Pay rolls rose to $83,065,315 from $79,720,000 in the final quarter of 1938 and $68,315,602 in the first quarter of last year.

Production in the first quarter averaged 51.7 per cent of capacity.

Power Output Up In April 22 Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Electric power production in the United States during the week ended April 22 totaled 2,199,002,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 1.3 per cent over 2,170,671,000 in the preceding week and 12.7 per cent ahead of 1,951,456,000 in the comparable 1938 week, The Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic regions were reported as follows by the institute: New England 13.5, Middle Atlantic 13.6, Central Industrial 15.9, West Central 4.1, Southern States 8.5, Rocky Mountain 14.7, Pacific Coast 11.8.

March Construction In Far West at Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Building activity in the Far West rose to a new high level in March, according to the Business Review prepared by the analysis and research department of the Bank of America.

Value of permits issued for all types of buildings in 50 principal western cities was $25,163,815. This, says the review, is a new record for the recovery, exceeding by 16 per cent the previous high established in April, 1937. The gain over March, 1938, was 45 per cent.

Principal factor in the advance was residential building, in which a new ten-year mark was registered as 18 leading western cities reported value of home building permits totaling $11,678,000 in March. This was 61 per cent greater than during the month of March last year.

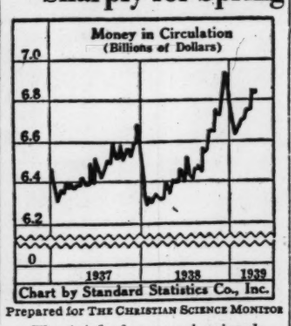
Marland Reorganized Old Oil Company in Oklahoma

PONCA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Former Gov. E. W. Marland said he was reorganizing the Marland Oil Company of Oklahoma, once a $65,000,000 corporation, and would establish offices of the company in the mansion on his estate here.

He said the Oklahoma Securities Commission had granted a permit for the sale of 200,000 shares of $5 par stock, for a total capitalizatio of $1,000,000 in the revamped company.

Most of the furnishings of the $2,000,000 Marland mansion, unoccupied since the crash of the Marland oil fortune a decade ago, have been moved or sold.

Money in Use Rises Sharply for Spring



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The total of money in circulation increased much faster this spring than is usually the case as may be noted by a comparison of the recent trend with that of 1937 and 1938. The $6,817,000,000 in circulation on April 1 was half a billion dollars more than at that time a year ago and was the highest figure on record for April 1.

Denmark's Budget Balanced in Five Successive Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — To balance a budget for one year is news nowadays, to balance a budget for five years in succession is better news. For five years now the accounts of the Danish State have shown very satisfactory results. Since 1934 there has been a surplus each year, and estimates published in February, 1939, show that this welcome position has been maintained.

Since April, 1925, when the Danish Budget reform took effect, only two out of 13 financial years have shown a deficit.

Revenue from duties on consumers' goods and from tariffs have increased each year, and as the tax laws have remained unchanged for some years, the higher yield reflects improving conditions in Danish economic life.

In February of this year the total revenue of excise duties and tariffs increased by 14,000,000 kronor ($2,916,666). In 1937-8, the total income from all taxation was 534,000,000 kronor. The original budget for 1938-9 calculated a yield of 511,000,000 kronor, and the supplementary estimates increased these figures by 39,000,000 kronor, thus making a total of 550,000,000 kronor.

The public debt reached its highest figure on March 31, 1929, when it was 1,373,000,000 kronor. On March 31, 1938, the debt was 1,255,000,000 kronor. Although part of the decrease is of formal character, there has been, broadly speaking, a slight reduction of the public debt during these years in spite of extensive investment activity.

There has also been an increase in treasury liabilities beyond the public debt. Storage of goods for emergency periods has been financed through the contraction of loans, kept apart from the public debt, and the same procedure has been used in financing the agricultural debt.

The results obtained must be viewed against the background of increased taxation. Denmark has refrained from using a deficit in the budget as a means of revival during the crisis period, and even the investment activity undertaken to reduce unemployment has been financed by orthodox methods.

Western Utility Plans New Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With the issuance of a building permit for a new home for the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company, Salt Lake City construction for the first quarter of 1939 exceeded the million-dollar mark for the first time since 1929. The new telephone building will cost $384,000 and its completion will mark the adoption of the dial system in Salt Lake City.

The new building will be located on the old site of the Salt Lake Theater, one of the historic landmarks of Utah which was razed several years ago when the property was sold to the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Economic conditions retarded plans for construction at the time of transaction and a service station occupied the site of the old theater until excavation work was started some weeks ago. The present telephone plant is said to be one of the largest hand operated exchanges in the country.

Alleghany Corp. Considers Cumulative Interest Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—A spokesman for the management of Alleghany Corp., said they were considering a solicitation of holders of 5 per cent bonds of 1950 for voluntary assents to a plan putting the interest requirements on a cumulative contingent basis.

The management was described as planning to make the solicitation simultaneously with that for assents from holders of the 5s of 1944 and the 5s of 1949, which are better collateralized issues, to approve a plan to use deposited cash for purchase and retirement below par of outstanding bonds. Under such a plan, some $1,300,000 of the 5s of 1950 have been purchased and retired.

Home Mortgage Investment Is Put At $17,600,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the year 1938 the volume of funds invested in home mortgages in the United States increased over the previous year for the first time since property values started their toboggan slide in 1929 and 1930, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reports.

This increase, from $17,300,000,000 in 1937 to $17,600,000,000 in 1938, marks an encouraging turning point in one phase of the nation's economic life, the Board pointed out. The principal reason for welcoming the upward trend in home purchases and home construction rests, the Board declared, on the fact that "the home mortgage debt of the country today is unquestionably on a much sounder and safer basis" than any time in recent history.

"The leveling off of property values from their unsound inflation during the so-called boom days and the widespread substitution of the long-term amortized loan for the dangerous short-term loan has entirely altered the situation," said John H. Fahey, Chairman of the Bank Board.

"The expansion of the urban home mortgage debt from 1921 to the record total of $21,600,000,000 in 1929 obviously represented great inflation of values. The real estate speculation which attended it—which was just as dangerous as the security speculation which ended in the 1929 crash—would have caused serious national difficulties even if there had been no troubles elsewhere in our financial system.

"The home loans which are being made today do not represent any such dangerous trend—providing, of course, that they are made with discretion as to proper valuations and the responsibility of the borrowers, and providing that new homes are soundly constructed so as to represent real underlying security.

Although the increase in the mortgage debt from 1937 to 1938 was only $300,000,000, Mr. Fahey stressed the belief that it indicates a definite "turning point" and a renewal in confidence of the home seeking public.

In analyzing the trend of the mortgage debt against 1-to-4 family non-farm homes, the Board listed figures for a 10-year period:

1929	$21,664,000,000
1930	21,953,000,000
1931	21,404,000,000
1932	19,981,000,000
1933	18,434,000,000
1934	18,145,000,000
1935	17,754,000,000
1936	17,409,000,000
1937	17,308,000,000
1938 (estimated)	17,600,000,000

Steel Companies Becoming Affected By the Coal Tie-Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel companies are becoming more affected by the coal tie-up, according to a report from Iron Age. Companies are putting coal conservation measures into effect. The influence on steel production has been small.

However, continues the report, some steel companies are dipping into stocks of semi-finished steel and curtailing output of ingots proportionately. A dozen or so blast furnaces have been blown out or banked, some to conserve coke and coal, others because of dwindling demand for steel products.

Industrial users of steel are not increasing their orders because of fear of steel shortage, probably because of the fact that a protracted shutdown at coal mines would affect many consumers of steel as well as the producers.

Contrarily, some of the restriction on steel orders has been caused by the coal situation; for example, among the railroads, the New York Central has reduced working forces at some of its shops to skeleton crews.

Coal carrying roads are suffering large losses in revenue. Some of the coal accumulated on Lake Erie docks for shipments to Upper Lake ports has been moved back to industrial plants in Ohio and elsewhere. A cargo of 11,000 tons that had been loaded on a Lake ore vessel was unloaded and sold to a railroad.

Steel ingot production has declined two points this week to 48½ per cent and may go slightly lower during May under the influence of declining demand and the restrictions on output dictated by coal economy.

Nearly 15 P. C. Land Bank Loans Repaid

WASHINGTON (AP) — Farmers have repaid $144,100,000, or nearly 15 per cent, of the Land Bank Commission money they borrowed to avoid foreclosures.

This was announced by Governor F. F. Hill of the Farm Credit Administration at a conference of the presidents of the 12 Federal Land Banks.

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MAY 15
114 Years of Uninterrupted Dividends

Federal Spending Stimulates U. S. Shipbuilding Industry

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Recent news story of American shipbuilding expansion reflects the suddenness of the revival in this industry in the past year, as the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 finally gets into operation. For a decade the United States has been near the bottom of the list in shipbuilding. On December 31 last it had 11 per cent of world's ships under construction. On March 31 it had not only jumped this per cent to 16 but risen to the second on the list. Our shipyards now employ 120,000 men; in a year or two this figure may double.

Shipbuilding work here in the next five years may total around $2,000,000,000—perhaps as much as was done in a decade in the twenties. This will include $775,000,000 for merchant marine construction, about $900,000,000 for naval construction, about $250,000,000 for normal navy repair work and $150,000,000 for miscellaneous merchant marine repair work.

The Merchant Marine Act was slow in taking effect. The President waited a long time before appointing Mr. Kennedy. The Commission found it a long job preparing its monumental report of November, 1937, on the scope of the problem. The initial program of building 95 ships "quick" had to be abandoned. Everybody has had amendments to press on Congress. It takes nearly a year and a half to get one of the new Commission ships ready for operation.

Another Big Scheme

But at the end of last year the Commission could report 52 ships on the ways, to cost $130,000,000. It plans to start 50 ships a year for four more years. The first of its Title VII ships of the C-2 design is slated to be in commission on the Fourth of July this year—the Donald Mackay, named after the designer of the Yankee Clipper ships.

There are still kinks and hitches innumerable in the program. There are two major titles under the Act, for the building of American ships. The Title VII ships are to be built for the government itself. Then the Government (i. e., the Commission) will sell or charter them to private operators. The Title V ships are to be built directly for the operators.

A possible hitch in the Title VII program is that the ships are highly standardized. After long drafting research, the Commission hit on the so-called C-2 design of cargo ship. It has two other designs, the C-1, which is smaller, and the C-3, which is more expensive. It is a question how far these ships will seem adaptable to the peculiar needs of different operators and different lines. Most of the new construction is going on under Title VII. The Commission is now wondering where it will be able to sell the ships, and how much loss it may have to absorb as the old Shipping Board had to absorb a loss in selling into private hands the Hog Islanders which, now almost obsolete, still constitute the backbone of our merchant marine.

Supported by U. S. Money

Then there are kinks in Title V. Much of American shipping is merely a private shell for government money. Shipping lines have little cash. They complain that the requirement that they put up 25 per cent of the cost of construction in this country is too heavy; they aren't well-heeled enough to make that much out-of-pocket outlay. They want it cut to 25 per cent of the foreign cost.

It should be explained that American shipping labors under three disadvantages: First, foreign ships cost less to build. Second, foreign ships cost less to operate. Third, foreign governments subsidize their ships.

The law permits the United States Treasury to be tapped in three ways to meet these three handicaps. Under Title V (when the operator himself orders the ship) it permits the government to subsidize the first or capital cost up to 45 per cent, i. e., to offset the lower cost of shipbuilding abroad. Then it allows the government to subsidize the operation to meet the lower foreign-flag operating costs. Lastly it allows the government to grant a countervailing subsidy to meet subsidies given by foreign governments to lines competing with American lines.

Are Subsidies Logical?

The last-mentioned countervailing subsidy, however, requires a unanimous vote of the Maritime Commission. No such subsidies have yet been granted. Many American lines have to compete with frankly subsidized foreign lines. Some shipping men say a certain member of the Commission is determined to block any countervailing American subsidies on principle.

There is another difficulty. Foreign governments subsidize their tramp steamers. A few years ago the British Government spent £10,000,000 for this purpose. But our Ship Subsidy Act of 1936, the present law, ignores American tramp steamers. Presumably inland members of Congress shied away from the word. Yet a considerable percentage of our trade goes in foreign tramps. American ship-owners wonder if they could make Congress see the light by calling their tramps "contract carriers"—which is the correct designation.

Another problem is that of our coast-wise shipping. It is protected from foreign competition by law. Hence it can get no "operating differential" to offset foreign competition. Nevertheless it does often compete with foreigners. A coast-wise ship brings a lead of potash from the Gulf to Maine. Its rates must meet potential German trans-Atlantic tramp competition, as well as that of American railroads.

Rail Bills Disliked

Intercoastal shipping rates are regulated under an Act passed in 1933, which was amended last year to extend some of this regulation to other coastwise shipping except on the Lakes. Now the coastwise people are much worried over three bills in Congress, sponsored or favored by the railroads. Two of these are the Lea bill and the even more comprehensive Wheeler-Truman bill. They would solve some of the railroads' problems by putting all transportation under the Interstate Commerce Commission. Some of the coastwise people would like that but most wouldn't.

Aside from fearing to be shifted from regulation by the informed Maritime Commission to the railroad-minded I. C. C. they see another danger in the so-called "commodities clause." It is patterned on the 1906 law which divorced railroads from coal-mining. It would divorce steamship contract-carrying from other business. A large proportion of our coastwise shipping would be hurt.

The third bill is the Bland Bill. It attempts a compromise, by trying to put coastwise shipping under a special Commission to be composed of two men ex-officio from the Maritime Commission, two men ex-officio from the I. C. C., and a fifth. Some coastwise operators think this is at least better than being put under the I. C. C.; but they think that in practice the fifth man would be a czar and they don't want one.

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Boston, April 26, 1939.

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $2,880,000, exempt from all present Federal and Massachusetts income taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon (Eastern Daylight Saving Time) on May 8, 1939, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds which will be fully registered are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of the following:

METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE LOAN, NORTH SYSTEM
$110,000
(Chapter 478, Acts of 1935)
March 1, 1940-March 1, 1949, $6,000 each year
March 1, 1950-March 1, 1959, $5,000 each year

$270,000
(Chapter 433, Section 8, Acts of 1937)
March 1, 1940-March 1, 1949, $14,000 each year
March 1, 1950-March 1, 1959, $13,000 each year

$2,500,000
(Chapter 459, Acts of 1938)
March 1, 1940-March 1, 1959, $125,000 each year
(Interest payable March 1 and September 1 of each year)

Bidders will name one rate of interest on the entire loan which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. In comparing bids preference will be given to the one providing for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loan from March 1, 1939, less the amount of the premium bid).

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer is subject to the approval of the Governor.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM E. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Credit Executive Says '39 Business Will Be Above '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Domestic business will soon resume its forward movement and 1939 will be somewhat better than 1938 although not quite equal to 1937, according to Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association Credit Men, speaking before the Boston Credit Men's Association.

The credit executive discussed the effect of changing world conditions on the United States and the possible effects of European war on American business.

"While no one should criticize the President for his peace bid nor impute to that bid motives other than a desire to be helpful in the interest of peace," Mr. Heimann said, "there is a general discomfort over many of the collateral criticisms bearing on the European situation that have been made by Americans in high office."

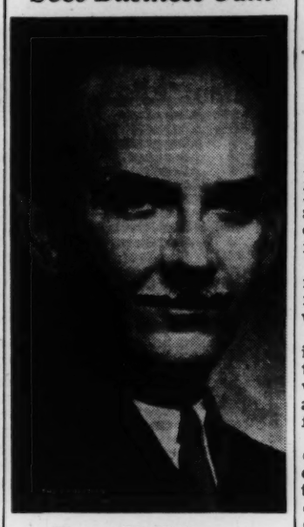
Likes Monroe Doctrine

The most important consideration for American foreign policy should be maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, the speaker declared.

"Our entry into European affairs should not be made without a realization of the consequence of such interest. First it must be realized that it is more essential for us to maintain that policy established by President Monroe than to be immersed in Europe's affairs. The Monroe Doctrine, in effect, says that America's problems are to be handled exclusively by America. This position is more difficult to maintain if we do not apply the same policy to European affairs. It is somewhat inconsistent to meddle in European affairs when we deny Europeans the right to meddle in the affairs of America.

"It is also well to remember that the U. S. can't police the world. It will have a most difficult job trying to police the Americas. We must be conscious of the fact, that, with the rest of the world largely controlled by major nations, certain European powers may turn toward South America. It is conceivable that such a move might meet with little resistance from other countries in Europe

Sees Business Gain



Henry H. Heimann

Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men.

because it would ease the burden upon them by diverting the aggressor countries to new fields that are temptingly rich in natural resources. All these reasons are good causes why we should, as far as it is possible, confine our activities to our own immediate sphere of interest.

Trade Policies Shifted

"Contributing to the unrest throughout the world have been various nationalistic policies. Indeed one of the most startling developments in the past decade has been the shift in foreign trade policies, both in the growing use of barter and the entry of Governmental assistance or dominance in foreign trade operations. There can be little question that one of the soundest contributions to peace would be a return to international monetary stability and agreement upon foreign trade policies that would open the way for a relatively free flow of commerce among nations."

The credit executive warned, however, against "turning Uncle Sam into Uncle Santa," in the event of any conference that might be called to tackle the economic problems facing the various nations.

Clearing House For U. S. Issues In London Talked

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—The question of forming a clearing house for American securities in London was under active discussion today between interests handling such securities here and similar houses in America.

It has been talked of for some months but has been pushed along more vigorously since the rise in war risk insurance rates.

Under the plan, buying or selling orders on New York would go to a clearing house where sales would be offset against purchases and only the net balance arranged for shipment across the ocean.

It was believed some British capital thus would be saved from export and made available for further financing here. The high cost of insurance also would be saved on unnecessary shipments of securities overseas.

American brokerage houses here emphasized the talks still were in a relatively early stage and permission for setting up a clearing procedure would have to be obtained from the London Stock Exchange committee as well as from American authorities.

In New York Stock Exchange circles with London connections, it was confirmed that conversations have been going on among brokers, exploring the ways of clearing American securities in London and avoiding as much as possible the burden of trans-Atlantic shipments.

A spokesman for the Stock Exchange said representatives of its clearing house branch had taken part in the discussion.

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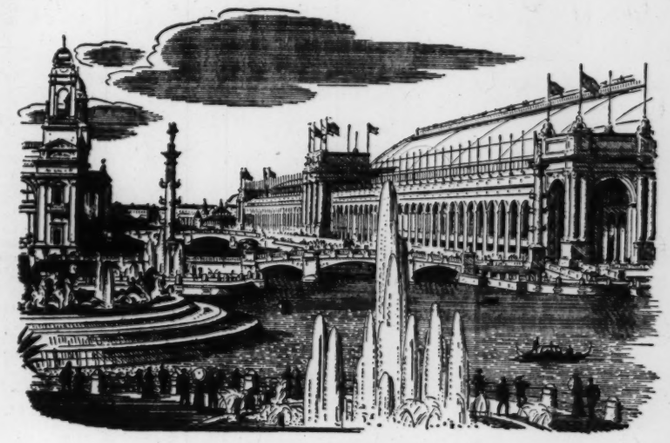

★ 1893 ★

The nation was agog over the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition, the greatest event of its kind in the annals of America. Bostonians by the thousand journeyed west to the gigantic spectacle that foreshadowed so many vital and drastic changes in American living — the one most significant influence undoubtedly being its deep and lasting effect on American architecture.

IT was a different world in the "Fair" year of 1893 when Chicago was the focal point of American interest, a slower moving age, when life was less complex and the successful management of property a comparatively simple matter. In 1893 there were no inheritance taxes, either state or federal. Income taxes, which today necessitate accurate bookkeeping and accounting, were not yet in existence.

Investment and tax problems as well as all other matters that render the management of property so difficult today can be delegated to this Company under an Agency Account or Trust.

Investment and Management of Property

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:55 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day	420,810
1939 volume to date	82,352,165
1938 volume to date	76,691,054

Selected Stocks Show Some Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—A rise in copper shares and a wide jump in Eastman Kodak gave the stock market an upward slant today after an early decline.

Prices stiffened all around, but minor net losses still were mixed with the gains near the final hour.

Trading, while more active on the upside, continued small on the whole as speculators awaited the Hitler speech Friday. Transactions ran at the rate of about 500,000 shares for the full session.

In the curb, Aluminum of America was off 3 at one time. Off a shade most of the time were American Gas & Electric, Gulf Oil and Lockheed. Niagara Hudson and Pittsburgh Plate Glass edged higher.

Eastman Kodak, recently on the decline, soared as moderate buying orders revealed a strong position. Brokers assumed the rebound probably was due to short-covering and buying in anticipation of the expiration tomorrow of rights to shareholders to subscribe to additional stock offered by the company a few weeks ago.

Leading steel shares slipped at the start in apparent disappointment in financial circles over U. S. Steel's first quarter earnings report, showing a sharp fall in profit compared with the final period of 1938 despite heavier shipments.

U. S. Bonds Rise

U. S. Governments continued to gain in an uneven bond market today.

Starting the final hour most Treasurys were ahead 1/32d to 5/32ds, with some at new peaks.

Absence of a definite trend in the corporate list reflected a small trading interest, but dealers were hopeful the stalemate would end after Hitler aired his views next Friday.

A little higher were loans of Great Northern, Commonwealth Edison, Bethlehem Steel, Erie and Pacific Telephone. Losses of fractions to around 1½ points occurred in Western Union 5s, Studebaker 6s, Northern Pacific 4s, and Nickel Plate 5½s.

Some inactive rails had fairly wide moves either way, with Santa Fe 4½s up about 3 and New Haven convertible 6s of '48 off 1½.

In the foreign division Italian loans suffered a relapse losing 1 to more than 2 points. Other groups were generally steady.

Raw Wool Demand Improves; Prices Tend to Stiffen

Weekly Wool Review

Improved demand for raw wool is developing in some lines of domestic staple, more especially the fine grade territory wools in original bags. Prices show the first tendency to stiffen for some weeks.

Sentiment in the market is distinctly brighter as a broader inquiry last last week brought a more active market early this week. Actual sales indicate the inherent strength of values that well posted observers aver exists, awaiting only better demand to send values sharply upward.

Good French combing length fine territory original bag wools are selling at the moment around 65 to 67 cents, scoured basis, or about a cent above the quotation of a week ago. Mills are buying increasing lots of small quantities for immediate needs.

In the West, shearing is becoming more general. One of the larger purchases within the past few days is that of 300,000 pounds of Wyoming wool to a Boston house at a price figured to be equivalent to about 61 cents landed Boston.

Although demand for overseas wool, held on spot in Boston, is not over keen at the moment, the continued imports show confidence on the part of buyers in the need of such staple before long. Customs figures show more than 1,500,000 pounds of imported wool arriving at Boston last week making 49,866,859 pounds since July 1, start of the Federal fiscal year. For the corresponding period a year ago the total was only 18,676,149 pounds.

Mohair is in more call from woolen mills. Texas mohair in original bags is quoted in the vicinity of 39-40 cents for adult and 68 to 75 cents for kid. In Texas the market is reported around 35 cents for adult and 45 cents for kid.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices lost many early gains today as the market turned irregular at the close. Tobaccos and motors were in supply, while the industrial group was mixed. Brewery and metal issues, however, finished with moderate gains and the mining and railroad sections held firm. British funds lost small fractions and trans-Atlantics were irregular.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a steady tone today although business was light. Rentes were 5 centimes up to 35 lower and Royal Dutch finished about unchanged. Bank of France and Suez Canal each lost about 50 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures advanced ⅛ to ⅝d today with new crop months reflecting strength in the North American markets. Further Shanghai demand for Australian wheat and a good demand for actuals at Liverpool also were factors.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	3	55	54	54	−1
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr24
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
25	19⅝	Adam-Mill (½g)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr18
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	9	20¾	20¼	20⅜	Apr21
65⅝	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	5	50½	48½	50½	+1
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr21
10	6⅝	Alaska Jun (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr25
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	Apr22
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	7	7	7	Apr25
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	10	10	10	−1
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	5	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	−½
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	3	7½	7½	7½	−½
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	8	154	153	154	+¾
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	10	10	10	Apr25
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	−⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	23	7¾	7⅜	7½	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	Apr25
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¼g)	8	32⅜	31¾	32¾	+1¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+¼
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	63	62½	63	−¾
24¼	16¼	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	5	16	16	16	−¼
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	12¼	12	12¼	+¼
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	3	5	5	5	+⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	3	35¾	35½	35½	Apr25
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	8	88½	87½	87½	−2¼
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Apr25
35	17⅝	Am Car & Fdy	6	20½	20	20½	−¼
55	32	Am Car pf(2½e)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	−⅝
24½	13½	Am Ch & C(.15g)	2	16¾	16½	16¾	−¾
115½	105	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Apr18
122¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	115	115	115	Apr25
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr21
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	−⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr24
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Apr25
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	10	11⅜	11	11⅜	+⅛
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	14⅜	14	14⅜	Apr25
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr25
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	13½	13½	13½	Apr22
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
34¼	25⅜	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	27	27	27	Apr21
46⅞	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	1	44½	44½	44½	
2	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr25
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17	17	17	Apr21
7¾	4¼	Am Internat	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr25
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr15
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¾g)	2	27½	27½	27½	Apr25
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	117½	117½	117½	Apr20
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	3	38¼	37¾	38¼	+¾
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	3	33½	32¾	33½	+1½
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	40	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	8	13½	13⅜	13½	
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	55½	55½	55½	Apr25
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12⅛	12	12	
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	Apr22
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	16	40⅞	39	40⅝	+1⅜
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	131	131	131	Apr25
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	60½	59½	60½	Apr14
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	22	22½	21¾	22¼	+¼
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr24
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 4
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−½
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug pf (7)	2	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	−⅜
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr25
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	26	159	157¾	158¾	+¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	79	77¾	77¾	Apr25
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	4	81½	80¾	81	
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148¼	148¼	148¼	Apr25
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	7	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	86	86	86	Apr25
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	−⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	28¾	28½	28¾	−½
7¾	4¼	Am Zinc L&S	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr25
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	24	24	24	Apr20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	59	23⅞	22¾	23½	+¾
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	−1
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	12	18	17½	17½	−½
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	3	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
103⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98⅛	98	98	Apr25
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	13	4⅛	4	4⅛	
52	32	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	Apr21
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¼g)	3	36½	36½	36½	−¼
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	10	10	10	
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	6	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	Apr20
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	31	31	31	Apr21
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	21	27	25⅞	26⅝	−⅜
71	53	At T & SFpf(1g)	2	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	−1⅛
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	16¾	16½	16¾	+⅛
10½	6	AtlG&WIndies	1	6½	6½	6½	
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr24
23½	19	Atl Refining (1)	12	19⅛	19	19	−¼
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	105	105	105	Apr22
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (⅜e)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf(3)	1	44½	44½	44½	−½
66¾	52	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	52	52	52	Apr25
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Apr20
4⅝	2⅝	Auburn Auto	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Apr24
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr25
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	51	11¼	10⅝	11	+⅛
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	10	5	5	5	
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	11	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	+¼
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	9	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	Apr24
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	13	12⅝	13	
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Apr20
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	11	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	−⅛
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	5	18¾	18¼	18¾	+¾
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr24
100½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	100	99½	99½	−1
125	114	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Apr13
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Aviation	25	20⅞	19⅞	20¾	+¾
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	4	19	18½	19	+½
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Apr21
57½	46¼	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	46	46	46	−¼
80	51⅜	Beth Steel	79	55⅞	54½	55¾	
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr25
115	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	1	105	105	105	Apr24
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	17½	17½	17½	
22⅝	14	Black&Deck(1)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	Apr24
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	4	10¼	10	10¼	
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	19	21	20½	21	
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	2	20	20	20	Apr24
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr25
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	6	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	9	22¾	21⅞	22¾	+1⅝
2¾	1½	Boston&Maine	1	2	2	2	Apr21
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	22½	22½	22½	−¾
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	9	10⅜	10	10⅛	+⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¾g)	12	19½	18¼	19½	+½
39½	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr20
47	41¾	Bristol-M(2.40)	1	44	44	44	Apr22
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr25
10½	5⅛	Bkl&QTrans pf	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	5	11¼	11	11¼	
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	2	38¼	38	38	−¼
19⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas	3	16	15⅜	16	−¼
35	31⅛	Brown Sh(½g)	1	35	35	35	Apr12
14⅞	9⅜	Brunsw-B(¾g)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30	16	Budd Wheel	8	4	3⅞	4	Apr25
30	16	Bullard Co	1	18	18	18	
24	15½	Bulova Wat (2)	6	25¼	24¾	25	−¾
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	4	12¾	12½	12¾	
18¾	11¼	Burr A M (.20g)	17	13	12¾	12¾	
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr24
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct	2	8	7¼	7¼	Apr 6
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br(.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr25
4¼	2⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	11	8	7¾	8	−⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	4	13¼	12¾	13¼	+⅜
		C					
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	1	14⅞	14½	14½	−½
50¼	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 30
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	⅞	⅞	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	7	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	10⅝	10½	10⅝	Apr25
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	3	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	31	31	31	+⅜
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr25
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	1	14	14	14	Apr18
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr25
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	70½	70½	70½	+⅜
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	6	42¾	40⅝	42¾	+1¾
107⅛	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr10
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	7	16⅜	15⅝	16¼	−⅛
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	8	11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Apr24
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
9½	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Apr18
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4¾	4½	4¾	+⅜
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Apr20
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	16	36⅞	35½	36⅞	+⅞
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&F	2	21	21	21	Apr24
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	3	8½	8½	8½	Apr25
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	14	31¼	30⅝	31	
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Apr 6
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	−⅜
⅝	¼	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	Apr21
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
1	½	Chi & N West	22	½	½	½	Apr25
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr21
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr17
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¼g)	3	10½	10¼	10¼	Apr25
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr25
1⅛	⅜	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	−⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	8	12¾	11⅞	12¾	+½
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	3	33½	33	33	Apr18
48¼	44⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Apr18
3¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr22
1½	⅝	CRI & P 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr19
1⅛	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	3	¾	¾	¾	
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr25
13⅛	7	Childs Co	8	8½	8½	8½	−⅜
85¼	53⅜	Chrysler Cp (1g)	227	64¼	61⅜	63½	+⅞
11	8	City I & F (.30g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr24
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr25
26	15	Clark Equip	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Apr25
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	24½	24½	24½	Apr24
60⅛	36½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	7	39½	39	39⅛	−⅜
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(⅛g)	18	25½	25	25¼	+⅝
133	114	Coca-Cola (½g)	1	120	129	120	−2
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Apr25
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	32	14	13½	14	+¼
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr15
36¼	20¾	Collins & A(¼g)	3	23½	23	23½	+¼
23¾	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	13½	13	13½	+⅜
18½	14	Col Br'cast A (1)	6	15¾	15½	15½	−⅜
18¼	14	Col Br'cast B (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	−⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	25	6⅛	5⅞	6	+⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	9	83⅜	83⅛	83⅛	Apr25
15⅝	7⅜	C Picvtc (2½%f)	1	9½	9½	9½	−⅛
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
93	73	Col Carbon (4)	1	79	79	79	+¾
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	5	43¼	42½	43¼	+⅜
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	46⅝	46	46⅜	
110	106	Com ITcvpf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Apr25
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	16	10¼	10	10	−¼
2½	1¼	Com & South	27	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	3	53	52	53	
28¼	25⅝	Com Ed (.80g)	38	26¾	26½	26¾	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Apr25
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (¼g)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	−⅛
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18⅛	Consol Airc (1e)	3	18⅛	18¼	18½	−⅛
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (3¾g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr25
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	37	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛	+⅛
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	5	105¾	105¾	105¾	−¼
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr22
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¼k)	3	9	8⅞	9	Apr25
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr24
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	36	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
31¼	15⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	14	13¼	13¼	13¼	
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Apr24
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Apr21
97⅛	94	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Apr10
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	9	10¼	10	10¼	+¼
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	4	13½	13¼	13½	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Apr24
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	11	37¼	36¾	36⅞	+⅜
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	6	6	6	
35¾	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	31	30½	31	+¼
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	4	2	2	2	
31½	21⅛	Cont Oil D (¼g)	10	22⅝	22½	22½	−½
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (¼g)	4	19	18⅜	18⅜	Apr25
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	3	57	56½	57	+1⅛
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	171	171	171	Apr21
6⅝	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	8	4½	4⅜	4½	
38	21	Crane Co	13	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	−⅛
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	−¼
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh	3	30½	30	30¼	Apr25
12½	7½	Crosley Corp	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	−⅜
41⅜	20¼	Crown Cork & S	4	24½	24¼	24½	−⅛
40¾	35⅛	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Apr 6
37⅜	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Apr25
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (¼g)	3	10	10	10	−¼
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	19	27½	26½	27½	+¼
96	70	Crucible Steel pf	1	70	70	70	Apr25
4⅞	3	Cuban-Am Sug	5

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Los Angeles Seen Main Supplier Of Pacific Southwest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Sales Opportunities in Arizona, New Mexico, and West Texas," the latest survey by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, declares that as far as this Southwest region is concerned, Los Angeles County is its "most accessible resource center for merchandise."

The survey adds weight to the contention that trade tables have turned; no longer are all western markets dependent upon eastern distributors for retail supplies. The Chamber's Market Development Service seeks to establish the fact that similar to the function of San Francisco and Seattle in relation to their hinterlands, Los Angeles is now equipped as a full-fledged manufacturer and jobber for the Pacific Southwest.

To Develop Trade

The survey, financed by the County's exploitation program out of tax funds, calls upon all merchants in this County as the nation's fifth largest industrial center to vitalize the new-found role and to increase their trade in Arizona, New Mexico and the 14 western counties of Texas—a region whose population and retail trade exceed those of the three-state area of Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming.

In comparison with the conventional markets of the East, which have been serving the Southwest in much the same manner in which early California was fed and clothed, the Los Angeles market now boasts advantages in speed and economy of service without sacrifice of style or quality.

Los Angeles County consumers buy agricultural products and raw materials from Arizona producers in the amount of $6,181,000 annually, $3,751,000 from Texas annually, and $2,131,000 from New Mexico.

Los Angeles is urged to supply a larger share of, and increase, the estimated retail trade which in 1937 totaled $147,030,000 in Arizona, $110,260,000 in New Mexico, and $62,093,000 in the 14 Texan counties dominated by El Paso.

In five key cities, the average retail dollar was found to be divided as follows: Twenty-two cents for automotive supplies, 19 cents for food, 16 cents for general merchandise, 7 cents for meals and drinks, 7 cents for apparel, 5 cents for hardware, 5 cents on household furnishings, 5 cents on drugs, and the rest miscellaneous.

Fair Buying Income

The effective buying income per capital was found to be $740 for Phoenix, $710 for Tucson, $790 for Albuquerque, $670 for Santa Fe, and $780 for El Paso, as compared to an average of $738, and to $940 for Los Angeles. Income tax returns per 1,000 population ranged from 33 in El Paso to 96 in Phoenix, as compared to an average of 70; Los Angeles has 78.

In population, Arizona was found to have 406,000, New Mexico 422,000, and the Texas sector, 199,000.

Arizona's spendable income of $141,577,000 was found to be derived in this proportion; 40 per cent from manufacturing, 33 per cent from agriculture, and 27 per cent from mining. New Mexico's income of $87,803,000 was 44 per cent from agriculture, 38 per cent from mining, and the rest from manufacturing.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bank of Amea NTS (SF) (2.40)	30¾	32¾
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15½	16¾
Bank of New York (14)	405	415
Bankers Trust (2)	47	49
Brooklyn Trust(4)	68	73
Central Hanover Bk & Trust (4)	87	90
Chase National (1.40)	29¼	30¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	43¼	45¼
Commercial (8)	155	161
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	12¼	13¾
Corn Exchange Bank & Tr (3)	52½	53½
Empire Trust (.60)	12	13
First National (Boston) (2)	39¼	41¼
First National (100)	1655	1695
Guaranty Trust (12)	242	247
Irving Trust (.60)	9½	10½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	36	38
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53
National City (1)	23	24½
New York Trust (5)	97½	100½
Public (1½)	27¼	28¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¼	5¼
Insurance Co. Stocks		
Aetna Casualty (3a)	100	104
Aetna Insurance (1.60)	42½	44½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26½	28
American Equitable (1.20)	21	22½
Amer Insurance Newark (½a)	12¼	13¾
American Reinsurance (1.60)	34	36
American Reserve (1½)	23½	25
American Surety (2½)	48	50
Automobile (1a)	28¼	30¼
Balt American (.20a)	5¾	6¾
Carolina (1.30)	24	25½
City of New York (1.20)	21¼	22¾
Connecticut General Lif (.80)	25¾	27¼
Continental Casualty (1.24a)	31¼	33¼
Fid & Dep (4)	116½	118½
Firem's Nwk (.40)	8¾	10
Frank Fire (1a)	26¾	28¼
General Reinsurance (1a)	36½	38½
Georgia Home (1a)	20½	22½
Glens Falls (1.60)	37	39
Globe & Rep (.60)	10	11½
Globe & Rut	19¾	22½
Great American Insurance (1a)	24	25½
Hanover (1.20)	24¾	26¼
Hartford Fire (2)	68½	70½
Home Fire Sec	1⅞	2¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28	29½
Homestead (1)	16½	18
Knickerbocker (.60)	9¼	10¼
Lincoln Fire	2¾	3¾
Maryland Casualty	3¼	4¼
Mass Bond (3½)	55½	58½
Merc Ins Pr	3	4½
National Fire (2)	54¼	56¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	42¾	44¾
New York Fire (1)	15	16½
Nor East Ins Co	3¾	4¾
Nor River (1)	23½	25
Phoenix (2a)	69½	71½
Prov Wash (1)	30	32
Rep Ins Co Tex (1.20)	24½	26
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	23¼	24¾
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4½
St Paul Fire (8)	217	222
Springfield (4½a)	110	113
Sun Life (15)	370	420
Travelers (16)	435	445
U S Fid & G (1)	19¼	20½
U S Fire (2)	47½	49½
Westchester (1.20a)	29	30½

aAlso extra or extras. gDeclared or paid so far this year. ePaid last year.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, April 25 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of April 24 (in thousands of Reichsmarks): Notes in circulation 7,649,000, decrease 136,400; gold 70,700, unchanged; foreign currency reserve 6,000, increase 100; other bills of exchange and checks 6,948,400, decrease 480,900; other daily maturing obligations 1,046,100, decrease 80,200; advances 35,800, increase 1,000; investments 668,100, unchanged. Ratio of gold and foreign currency to notes 1 per cent. Rate of discount 4 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	104.13	104.13	104.13
3 3¼s '45-43	110.15	110.15	110.15
2 3¼s '46-44	111.1	111	111.1
1 4s '54-44	115.16	115.16	115.16
1 2½s '45	108	108	108
7 2¾s '56-46	115	115	115
1 4¼s '52-47	120.20	120.20	120.20
14 2½s 53-49	105.1	105.1	105.1
1 2½s '52-50	105.4	105.4	105.4
11 2¾s '54-51	106.30	106.27	106.30
1 3s '55-51	109.28	109.28	109.28
52 2½s '60-55	107.13	107.11	101.12
8 2½s 65-60	105.6	105.5	105.5
13 2¾s '63-58	105.15	105.14	105.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 2¾s '47-42	105.21	105.21	105.21
1 3s '49-44	108.12	108.12	108.12

Home Owners Loan

7 2¾s '49-39	101.23	101.23	101.23
3 2¼s '44-42	104.27	104.27	104.27
3 3s '52-44	108.7	108.7	108.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	72	71	71
3 Alleghany cv 5s '49	62	62	62
3 Alleghany 5s '50 st	25	25	25
8 Allied Strs 4½s '50	94	94	94
10 Allied Strs 4½s '51	89	89	89
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	10	110
5 Am & For P5s 2030	53¼	52½	52½
7 AmIGChem cv5½s'49	102	102	102
4 Am Int 5½s '49	100	100	100
8 Am T&T 5½s '43	111 7-32	111½	111½
7 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
19 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108	107¾	107¾
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	102½	102½	102½
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	101½	101½	101½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97½	97½
12 Arm Del 4s '55	97⅞	97⅞	97¼
23 AT & SF 4s '95	107¼	106¾	106¾
5 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	89	89	89
5 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	80½	80½	80½
17 AT & SF 4½s '48	101⅛	101	101⅛
1 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	110	110	110
1 AT & SF Rky M 4s '65	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	12	12	12
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	77¾	77¾	77¾
9 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	39	38¾	38¾
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	55½	55½	55½
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 B & O rfg 6s '95	20¾	20½	20½
34 B & O rfg 5s '95	19⅜	19	19⅜
51 B & O rfg 5s '95 ct	19	18½	18½
4 B&O 5s '96 F	18½	18	18½
9 B & O 5s 2000 D	18⅜	18½	18½
15 B & O 5s 2000 D ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 B & O cv 4½s '60	11	11	11
6 B & O cv 4½s '60 ct	10½	10½	10½
8 B & O 1st 4s '48	54⅞	54¾	54⅞
49 B & O 5s S W '50	38	37½	38
4 B & O 5s S W '50 ct	36½	36	36½
8 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	102½	102	102½
8 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116⅜	116½	116½
4 Beth Stl4¼s'60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
13 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
25 Beth Stl 2½s '52	98¾	98¾	98⅝
5 Boston & Me 5s '67	31	30½	30½
1 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	28½	28½	28½
3 Boston & Me 5s '55	31	30½	30½
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	60½	60	60
23 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	77¼	77	77
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106⅝	106½	106⅛
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108	108	108
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	81½	81¼	81¼
15 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	112½	112½	112½
1 Buf E & P 4½s '57	33	33	33
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	32	32	32
1 Bush Term 5s '55	36½	36½	36½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	48	48	48
22 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96¼	96½	96½
17 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	105	104⅞	105
5 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅞	105½	105⅞
15 NJ Pow & Lt 4½s '60	108⅝	108½	108½
7 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	103½	103¼	103½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	103½	103½	103½
1 N Ori Term 4s '52	62	62	62
2 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	25	25	25
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55	54¼	54¼
4 NYC 4½s 2013	49¾	49½	49¾
4 NYC cn 4s '98	58	58	58
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	49½	49½	49½
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	79¼	78¾	78¾
19 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	54	53½	53¾
18 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	44¾	44	44¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	55	55
1 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 NY G El H&P 4s '49	116½	116⅛	116⅛
2 NYLE&WCoal5½s'43	58½	58½	58½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	12	11½	11½
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	12½	12½	12½
8 NYNH&H 4s '55	10	10	10
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
3 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	6¼	6	6
17 NY Steam 3½s'63	104	103½	103½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	94	94	94
2 NY Tel 3¼s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
50 NYW&Bost4½s '46	2⅜	2¼	2¼
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57½	56¾	56⅞
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	50½	50½	50½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47½	47½	47½
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	76¾	76¼	76¼
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42	42¼
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¼	107	107¼
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	103¾	103⅝	103¾
4 Kiamichi&G&E3¾s66	108½	108¼	108¼
4 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
8 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	109	109	109
9 Ore Sh Line 5s '45	116½	116½	116½
7 Or-WashRR&N4s61	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	53½	53½	53½
1 Para Pict 6s '55	101½	102½	102½
22 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	83	83	83
2 Pen Co 4s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
50 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105	104⅞	104⅞
4 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
12 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97½	97¼	97½
3 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	83	82⅜	82⅜
1 Pen RR 4⅜s '84 E	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
6 Pen RR 4s '48	111	110½	110½
2 Pen RR 3¼s '52	79	79	79
1 PeoGL&C Chi 6s '43	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114	114	114
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
33 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	109⅝	109⅞	109⅞
18 Phila Co 5s '67	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	13¼	12	12
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	8	8	8
28 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107⅛	107	107
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	85⅜	95⅜	95⅜
2 PCC&STL 4½s '42	108½	108½	108½
10 PCC & St L 4½s'63	116½	116½	116½
2 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	90½	90½	90½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	39	39	39
12 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	66¾	66	66
6 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	11⅜	11½	11½
5 Purity Bak 5s'48	97¾	97	97
1 Radio Keith 6s'41	58	58	58
2 Readg 4½s'97 A	73¾	73⅞	73⅞
5 Readg 4½s'97 B	73½	73½	73½
4 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	100½	100½	100½
5 Republic Stl 4½s'61	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛
6 Republic Stl 4¼s'56	89	89	89
2 Richfield Oil 4s'52	106	106	106
3 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Roch G&E 5s'62 E	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 RI Ark&La 4½s'34	8	8	8
1 St L & SF 4s'78	9	9	9
3 St L S F 4s'50 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
11 St L SF4s'50 A ct	8	8	8
4 St L SW 1st 4s'89	57	57	57
6 San Diego G&E 4s'65	111	111	111
5 Seab A L cn 6s'45	6½	6½	6½
4 Simmons cv 4s '52	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103½	103½	103½
3 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106½	106½	106½
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	102	102	102
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	43½	43½	43½
34 Sou Pac 4½s '81	42½	42	42¼
8 So Pac rfg 4s '55	58½	58¼	58½
16 So Pac 4½s '46	52½	52	52½
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47	47	47
4 South Ry 6½s '56	64	63½	64
4 South Ry gen 6s '56	61¾	61½	61½
16 South Ry gen 4s '56	47¼	47	47
4 SW Bell Tel 7s '41 B	110¾	110⅜	110⅜
6 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106	106	106
8 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105	104⅞	105
2 Studebaker cv 6s '45	75	75	75
30 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100	100	100
2 T RR A St L 4s '53	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 TexarkrSm3½s'50	83	83	83
2 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	116½	116½	116½
1 Tex&Pac 5s '77B	80	80	80
1 TexP-MP Ter5½s '64	100	100	100
5 Third Ave aj 5s '60	9	9	9
7 Tri-Cont Cor 5½s '48	102½	102½	102½
4 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
17 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113	112¾	112¾
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107½	107½	107½
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
12 Un Pac 3½s '70	96½	96½	96½
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 US RipeFdy 3½s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
13 US Steel 3¼s '48	105¼	105	105
9 Utah P&L 5s '44	97¼	96¼	96¼
2 Util P&L 5½s '47	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Util P&L 5s '59	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1 Va & SW cn 5s '58	54	54	54
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Wabash 5s '76 B	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5 Warner Bros cv 6s'39	100½	100½	100½
2 Warner Bros 6s '48	89¾	89¾	89¾
10 Warren Bros 6s '41	38	38	38
17 Western Md 5½s '77A	83⅝	83¼	83¼
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	15	15	15
3 Western Un 5s '51	60½	60½	60½
12 Western Un 5s '60	59¼	58¾	58¾
1 Western Un 4½s '50	57	57	57
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	93	93	93
1 Wilson&Co 4s '55	102	102	102
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Youngst S&T 4s '61	104¾	104½	104½
16 Youngst S&T 4s '48	102	101¾	101¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Bk 6s 48	26½	26½	26½
6 Antioquia 7s 45A	13⅜	13¼	13¼
19 Antioquia 7s 45B	13⅜	13¼	13¼
3 Antioquia 7s 45C	13⅜	13¼	13¼
15 Antioquia 7s 46	13⅜	13¼	13¼
25 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞
8 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	78	77¾	78
14 Argentine 4½s 48	91¾	91¼	91½
11 Argentine 4½s 71	85¾	85½	85⅝
11 Australia 5s 55	96½	96½	96½
9 Australia 4½s 56	91⅞	91⅛	91⅛
7 Belgium 6½s 49	104⅜	103¾	103¾
2 Berl City El 6s 55	22	21⅞	21⅞
7 Brazil 8s 41 Coup	16½	16¼	16¼
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16¼	16¼	16¼
6 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
1 Buen A 3s 84	34½	34½	34½
2 Buen A 4½s 4¾s 77	46	46	46
2 BuenAir4¾s65AsP76	46¼	46¼	46¼
3 Canada 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
5 Canada 3¼s 61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
8 Canada 3s 67	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Canada 2½s 45	102½	102½	102½
1 ChileMtBk6½s 57asd	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	8¼	8¼	8¼
8 Chile Mtg Bk6s62asd	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Chile 7s 42	12½	12½	12½
11 Chile 6s 60	12½	12½	12½
11 Chile 6s 60asd	8½	8¾	8¾
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	8½	8½	8½
1 Chilean Mun 7s '60	9	9	9
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	25¼	25¼	25¼
11 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 Copenhag 5s '52	83¼	83¼	83¼
5 Copenhag 4½s '53	79¼	79	79
1 Cuba 5½s '45	66¾	66¾	66¾
46 Cuba 4½s '77	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜
26 Denmark 6s '42	98	97⅜	97¾
1 Denmark 5½s '55	96	96	96
1 Dom 5½s '42	69	69	69
1 Estonia Rep 7s '67	96	96	96
1 Ger Gov 5½s '65	18½	18½	18½
10 Ger Govt 7s '49	21	21	21
2 Greek 6s '68	24	24	24
1 Greek 6s '68 pt pd	20	19⅞	20
1 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47 B	60	60	60
10 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	43½	43	43
17 Italy 7s 1951	61	60	60
2 Japan 6½s '54	76	76	76
1 Japan 5½s '65	55¾	55¾	55¾
5 Lombard El 7s '52	51	51	51
17 Milan City6½s '52	46¾	45½	45½
5 N Sou Wales 5s '58	95	95	95
1 Norway 6s '44	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Norway 6s '43	103	102¾	103
1 Norway 4½s '56	101¼	101	101
9 Norway 4½s '65	99½	99¼	99½
10 Norway 4s '63	97⅜	97¼	97¾
4 Orient Dev 5½s '58	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	100	100	100
1 Po RR5½s'68 100 1-32	100 1-32	100 1-32	
6 Peru 1st 6s '60	87½	87½	87½
2 Poland 8s '50	35½	35½	35⅝
2 Poland 4½s '68 asd	29½	29½	29½
2 Prussia 6s '52	17¼	17	17
10 Rome 6½s '52	51	49⅝	49⅝
2 Sao Paul2Cty6½s'57	9¼	9¼	9¼
13 Sao Paulo St 8s'50	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	21¼	21	21
2 Sydney 5½s '55	98	98	98
5 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	51½	51	51½
1 Tokyo El Li 6s'53	54¾	54¾	54¾
9 Vienna City 6s '52	15¾	15¾	15¾

Total bond sales today (in dollars), 3,097,000; previous day, 4,607,800; week ago, 4,272,400; year ago, 4,478,600; two years ago, 11,682,000:Jan. 1 to date, $75,312,725; year ago, 590,789,055; two years ago, 1,320,081,000.

Conn. River Power Co.

By the Associated Press

Gross operating revenue of the Connecticut River Power Company for 1938 was $4,072,503, Frank D. Comerford, Chairman of the Board of the New England Power Association, announced in the annual financial statement. The figure was $14,040 less than the gross operating revenue of 1937. Net operating income showed a decrease of $89,371, the report said, but expenses of repairs to damage caused by the 1938 hurricane were included in operating costs.

FSCC Asks Bids on Corn Meal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has asked millers to submit bids by May 6 on 100,000 barrels of corn meal to be distributed among relief families. Successful bidders will be required to buy from Government loan stocks one bushel of corn for every 44 pounds of meal they sell to the corporation. The purpose of the purchase program aside from the relief angle is to help move surplus grain into consumption. The corporation has bought 448,600 barrels of meal since last fall.

Lead Shipments Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of lead by U. S. refineries increased last month to 40,871 tons from 34,421 in February and 31,052 in March, 1938, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. Production amounted to 40,799 tons compared with 39,336 in February and 26,436 in March, 1938. Stocks at the end of the month were down to 122,035 tons compared with 122,112 in February and 143,511 at the end of March a year ago.

Reports at Annual Meetings Indicate Business Gaining

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of various companies heard fairly favorable outlooks reported by their managements Tuesday at a number of annual meetings.

"Business of North American Co. subsidiaries has been good so far this year as measured by improvement in electric output over the like period last year," James F. Fogarty, President of North American Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting.

"We are looking forward hopefully," Mr. Fogarty continued, "but we nevertheless recognize that unsettled business conditions adversely affect companies supplying electric service, especially those in highly industrialized areas."

Rate of Progress Slows

He added that the rate of progress had been less in March and early April than January and February, but "only in minor degree."

Mr. Fogarty also said the system contemplated spending about $22,000,000 this year on extension of facilities. Last year such expenditures totaled about $20,200,000.

George Doubleday, Chairman of Ingersoll Rand Co., machinery manufacturers, reported business in the first three months of this year was a shade better than in the like period of 1938 and if things continue as at present the company will be able to maintain its annual dividend of $4 a share. He said 40 per cent of the company's business was developing from outside the United States.

Torkild Rieber, Chairman of Texas Corp., said: "I think that profits for the March quarter will be equivalent to 10 to 12 cents a share on the capital stock, as compared with 56 cents a share in the same period last year.

"The volume of business in the March quarter was good, but the prices bad. However, we still hope for a fair year.

"We intend to pay the regular dividend."

Shipments Up 18 P. C.

William B. Given, Jr., President of American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, said shipments in the first quarter were 18 per cent higher than in the like 1938 period.

Earl G. Hines, President of General Motors Equipment, Inc., told stockholders earnings in the first quarter were equal to 24 cents a share against 20 cents earned in the first quarter of 1938.

General Railway Signal Company is figuring on a "substantial" amount of new installation work in the next few months contrasted with "only a small amount" of such work in the first quarter, Paul Renshaw, President, said at the stockholders meeting at Rochester. Foreign operations have improved and the company's repair and renewal business have shown a satisfactory trend, he said.

Stockholders of May Department Stores were told by Morton J. May, President, that "unless unforeseen events arise profits for the current year should show improvement over results for the 1938 fiscal year."

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime	⅜@ ¾	⅜@ ¾	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
4 months	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
5-6 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾

London Market

Short bills	7/8	7/8	⅝
3 mos bills	1⅛@1⅜	1⅛@1⅜	⅝
Bar gold	148s 6d	148s 6½d	139s 6d
Bar silver	20 1/16d	20 1/16d	18 1/2d

Central Bank Rates

Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta 1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston 1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago 1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland 1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas 1½	London	2
Kansas City 1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis 1½

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SUBMIT YOUR PROPERTY WITH DETAILS
ESTABLISHED IN LOS ANGELES 12 YEARS
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. Yo. 5151

SALESWOMEN WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Dept. 362, Chicago.

Local Classified

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FURNISHING home, want furniture, Oriental rugs, paintings, bronzes and old-fashioned furniture. Box E-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS & FURNITURE

GUEST HOME FOR SALE
26 rooms; within view of The Mother Church; established over 20 years; select clientele. Box G-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS. — Attractively furnished 5-rm. apt.; porch; exclusive, restricted. Call A. G. STARR, ASP. 4604 weekdays.

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure; 8 minutes to Park St.; 4-5-6 rooms, $30 and up; bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, KEN. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

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175 Dartmouth Street, Boston
1-2-3 Room Studio Suites
KENmore 6520

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51 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.
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BOARD FOR CHILDREN

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PRIVATE party selling living-room, bedroom and foyer furniture; hall clock, rugs, lamps, all imported pieces; excellent condition; also gardening tools; no dealers. Newton No. 8283, Mass.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

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Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
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HEAD COUNSELLOR, song leader, crafts and swimming counsellors. Experienced, competent for Adirondacks Co-ed Camp. References required. Write Box M-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG LADY or man to operate Burroughs bookkeeping and billing machine; state age, experience, nationality, salary. Write Box C-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED cook for tea room, Christian Scientist preferred; give references, age, salary; apply at once. THE BELLE AIRE, WELLSBORO, PA.

TWO HOUSEHOLD POSITIONS, second cook and second housemaid; Long Island estate; good experience and references required. Write Box G-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Local Classified

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ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

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ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

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Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG WOMAN desires place as nursery-governess, companion, etc.; go anywhere; driver's license; references. MARJORIE KEYES, Wenham, Mass.

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One Jar Free With Every 4 Purchased
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May Now Be Yours
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NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

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Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.
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LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
Rilling Kooler Wave
The Perfect Permanent
No chemical heat, no wires, no discomfort
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The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
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PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

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Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

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Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT, FREE DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
Tel. PL. 6-9373

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alias (528:24; 533:15)—Not *ale'-yus*; sound it as three syllables, *ay'-lih-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped-short).

Alienated (Eph. 4:18)—Four syllables, *ale'-yen-ate-ed* (secondary stress on third syllable).

Allegory (544:26; 533:12)—*Al'-e-go-rih* (secondary stress on third syllable).

This word, from Greek *allegoria*, "a description of one thing under the image of another," is used to designate a fanciful or figurative story with symbolical characters, told to teach or explain something.

Almanacs (171:9)—*Aul-*, not *al-*.

"Alpha and Omega" (Rev. 22:13)—*Al'-fa; O-me'-ga* (*O'-meh-ga* in Britain).

Alpha (A) and *Omega* (Ω) are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, "the beginning and the end."

Antipodes (544:23)—Although the singular form, "antipode," is sounded *an'-tih-pode*, the plural is pronounced *an-tip'-o-deez*.

From Greek *anti*, "opposite," and *pous*, "foot," this word was originally applied to a person or thing on the opposite side of the globe—foot to foot. It now designates "the exact opposite."

Beloved (II Pet. 3:17)—A noun, and pronounced preferably as three syllables.

Cherubims (Gen. 3:24)—Preferably *cher'-u-bimz* (*e* and *i* short, *u* as in unite).

Debris (289:2)—Preferably *day-bree'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

This word, from the French *débris*, "fragments" (Old French *debrister*, "to break in pieces"), conjures up a picture of rubbish resulting from destruction—it must be removed before anything useful can be established on the site.

Dereliction (533:16)—Note that, according to Webster's, the second *e* is clipped-short, *dehr-eh-lik'-shun* (first *e* and the *i* short, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

When we break up this word into its root-parts, we find the Latin *de*, "fully," *re*, "back," and *linquere*, "to leave"—*derelinquere* meaning "to utterly forsake." We use "dereliction" to denote "utter abandonment; leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume"; also in the sense of "failure in duty; willful neglect or omission."

Ephesians (Bible book)—*E*, not *Eh-*.

Gavest (Gen. 3:12)—Two syllables.

Genesis (Bible book)—The slipshod *Jen'-sus* and *Jeh'-na-sus* are to be avoided. Sound the word *Jen'-e-sis* (second *e* as in create).

Indestructible (316:20)—Note that the first *e* is quick-long as in debate, and that the second *i* is really short *i*, not *a* as in sofa.

Metaphor (529:23)—Ordinarily, *met'-a-fer*; but in measured speech, a trace of circumflex *o* might well be retained in the last syllable.

The Greek *metaphora* was applied to "a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another." As commonly used, "metaphor" may be defined as "a figure of speech by which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object is applied to another by way of suggesting a likeness between them"; as, "a marble brow."

Nostrils (Gen. 2:7)—Avoid *naus'-trulz*. The *o* is short as in not; and the *i* is also short *i*.

Sentient (487:23; 528:1)—Two syllables in America; in Britain, three.

From Latin *sentire*, "to feel," this word is used in the sense of "capable of sensation; perceiving with the senses—the physical correlative of consciousness."

Shouldest (Gen. 3:11)—Two syllables. "Shouldst," of course, is one syllable.

Simulate (528:20)—*Sim'-u-late*. The Latin *simulare*, "to feign, pretend, make like," imparts to this word the sense of "to assume the mere appearance of, without the reality."

Species (529:24)—We may discriminate between the singular and plural forms (spelled alike) by pronouncing the singular *spee'-shihz*, and the plural *spee'-sheez*.

Subtil (Gen. 3:1)—A poll of Readers, conducted by this department, indicates an overwhelming majority in favor of pronouncing the word *sut'-l*.

Thereof (Gen. 2:17)—The *o* is short as in odd. Avoid *-uv*.

Travaileth (Job. 15:20)—*Trav'-ale-eth* (first *a* and the *e* short, second *a* long).

Visitation (Jer. 10:15)—In this verse "visitation" renders a Hebrew root with the primary significance of "to attend to," but used commonly in the sense of "test" or "trial." The entire verse might be literally rendered: "They are a vapor, the result of delusion; they shall fail in the time of trial." (Cf. Moffatt: "They are a vain delusion, they shall break down when the test arrives.")

Voluble (533:13)—*Vol'-u-bl*.

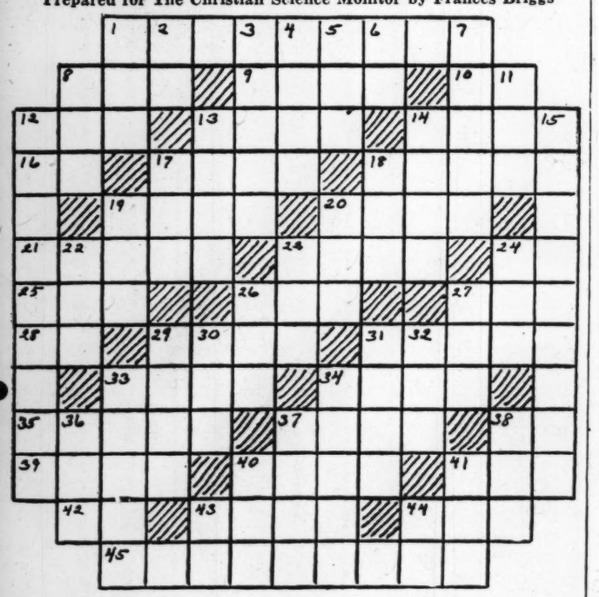
The word is traceable to the Latin *volvere*, "to roll"; for, originally, to be voluble was to be easily rolled or put into motion. As ease of speech was considered one form of rolling along easily, such fluency has come to be regarded as the chief distinction of volubility.

Of course, the tendency of the voluble speaker is to overestimate his abilities, even to the point of boring his listeners.

Wrought (John 3:21)—This corresponds with "worked," being the so-called strong preterit (or past tense) of "work." It is pronounced as if spelled *raut*, au as in haul.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is name of grand duchy east of Belgium?
8—Poets often mention castles built where?
9—Who was Timothy's grandmother?
10—Is Finland a kingdom?
12—What is the antonym of "subtract"?
13—What hill was captured by David?
14—The skylark is noted for what?
16—Who was a god worshipped by Egyptians?
17—How do golfers describe a putting green, closely cut and rather dry?
18—Who was a famous Greek epic poet?
19—What is first name of author of "This Year of Grace"?
20—Which apostle was brother of James the Less?
21—Who was David's eldest brother?
23—Who was a Simeonite mentioned in Num. 13:5?
24—What prefix means "down"?
25—You raise what on certain fabrics by teaseling?
26—Who is canine hero of Dr. John Brown's book?
27—How many times did Laban change Jacob's wages (Gen. 31:7?
28—Toward.
29—"Shavian" pertains to whom?
31—Is a lamba a shawl, beast, or plant?
33—What animal is sometimes bearded?
34—In riddle of Sphinx, man walked on two legs when?
35—Who was one of minor prophets?
37—How did Wordsworth describe settlers on some foreign shore?
38—Symbol for tin is what?
39—Who was a brother of Cain?
40—Poets might refer to a body of water as what?
41—The dhauri has flowers of what color?
43—Within.
43—Chicago had what catastrophe in 1871?
44—What old card game was similar to napoleon?
45—What lawyer was hired to prosecute Paul before Felix?

Down

1—What covers the eye?
2—Who was father of Eliphal (I Chr. 11:35)?
3—Who was an overseer of offerings in Hezekiah's reign?
4—In Bible times, what was regulator of religious festivals?
5—What is another name for the vina?
6—You and me.
7—Who was one of fabled guardians of mines and quarries?
8—What is name of a city in Oklahoma?
11—Book of Obadiah has how many chapters?
12—Where would you find Gauchos?
13—Who was Midianite prince mentioned in Ps. 83:11?
14—Who was father of spy from Zebulun?
15—Where is Christianshaab?
17—Who was one of enemies of Jerusalem (Ezek. 23:23)?
18—Who was grandfather of Bezaleel (Ex. 31:2)?
19—What is a pinch, or contraction, of a coal seam?
20—Who was the patriarch of Uz?
22—What is a dialect of Siamese?
23—What is a hawthorn berry?
24—What is an emblem of dawn?
26—What is a color, yellow in hue, of low saturation?
27—What is the color of skin exposed to sun?
29—According to Milton, what is charmed by eloquence?
30—Who was one of Noah's sons?
31—Poets might refer to the foot as what?
32—Who was one of sons of Zophah?
33—What is a city of eastern Flanders, Belgium?
34—What is Scott's "The Heart of Midlothian?"
36—Who was Zachariah's daughter?
37—What is another name for the majagua?
38—Who was brother and enemy of Osiris?
40—Late Will Rogers was noted for what?
41—Where is Kharkov (abbr.)?
43—What was Gounod's nationality (abbr.)?
44—What was an early bronze coin of China?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Day Is Done

Monitor Camera Club from James B. Hayes, Roanoke, Va.

Dusk Halts the Spring Plowing and Leaves an Interesting Silhouette

Did You Ever Wonder

What 'Pearl' Buttons Are Made Of?

The familiar pearl buttons are made from mother-of-pearl, a substance which lines the interior of shells of pearl oysters and other mollusces.

Mother-of-pearl is essentially the same material as the pearl and has much the same luster and iridescence. The precious pearl and mother-of-pearl are both supplied by the genus Pinctada Margaritifera or pearl oyster, found in the

East Indies, the north coast of Australia, the Persian Gulf, the Pacific Coast of America, and in tropical regions in all parts of the world. For supplying mother-of-pearl expressly, the genus Margaritifera Maxima, which may be a foot in diameter and weigh up to 10 pounds, is of considerable importance.

Mother-of-pearl is used to considerable extent in the cutlery trade for handles of knives and forks, and in inlay work in wood. However, the largest and steadiest demand for mother-of-pearl is in the button trade. In the making of buttons, small cylinders are first cut from the gleaming interior of the pearl oyster by means of a tubular drill. The cylinders are then split into wafers or discs, which in turn are shaped, drilled with the required number of holes, and then polished. The polishing was long done with rotten stone and soft soap; but, more recently, ground charcoal and turpentine have been used.

For years the pearl button industry in the United States was at a disadvantage because the shells had to come from great distances; but about half a century ago it was discovered that a certain Mississippi mussel could be used as a substitute for the oyster shell, and since that discovery the industry has made great gains.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

From Hot to Cold

It is the belief of natural scientists that on the moon, where there is no atmosphere, the temperature rises far above the boiling point of water during the moon's day and falls more than 100 degrees below zero during its night.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves.—PHIL. 2:3.

Daily Anecdote

Carnegie's Start

When Andrew Carnegie was living in dingy quarters at Allegheny, Pa., across the river from Pittsburgh, working 12 hours a day, there came the inspiration that later led to his library benefactions. A Colonel Anderson, possessor of some 400 books, announced that he would open his library every week end and allow boys to borrow any books they pleased. The lad Carnegie was one of the most eager readers.

"Only he who has longed as I did for Saturdays to come," he said, "can understand what Colonel Anderson did for me and other boys of Allegheny. Is it any wonder that I resolved, if ever surplus wealth came to me, I would use it imitating my benefactor?"

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

"Have you a garage?"

"I don't know. My wife just went down to get the car out of it."

One By One

"Before we were married Henry told me that I could have all the servants I wanted."

"Did you get them?"

"Yes; one at a time."

Easily Spelled

A small lad was about to begin school and the letters of the alphabet aroused a strong interest in him. He had the mistaken idea that any combination of letters would spell a word of some kind. "What do NRK, STJ, QJK, and PTX spell?" he would ask his brother.

Each time the brother would answer, "Nothing."

"What does LFS spell? persisted the child.

"Nothing," answered his brother as usual.

"Oh, how many ways there are to spell nothing!" exclaimed the lad.

Overheard on Bunker Hill

Visitor: "Where is the best place to stop at?"

Bostonian: "Just before the at."

Soup's On!

Well, I don't like folks to loiter
(And it makes a cook's heart break)
When the call has come for dinner,
And there's omelette or steak.
And would you call it treason
If one served an empty plate,
When the dinner hour was seven,
And the folks strolled in at eight? —L.G.G.

More Definite

In a small church a child was to be christened. The young minister, taking the little one in his arms said: "Beloved hearers, no one can foretell the future of this little child. He may grow up to be a great business man like Henry Ford, or a great politician; and it is possible he might become the Prime Minister of England."

Turning to the mother, he enquired: "What is the name of the child?"

"Mary Ann," was the reply.—Wrekin Bulletin, Wellington, Eng.

'Three Very Simple Rules'

Alice Freeman Palmer, outstanding American educator, was once asked why she was always so happy and cheerful. In reply she said: "Oh, I have three very simple rules:

"1. Commit something to memory every day; something good. It need not be much. Three or four words will do—just a pretty bit of a poem or a Bible verse.

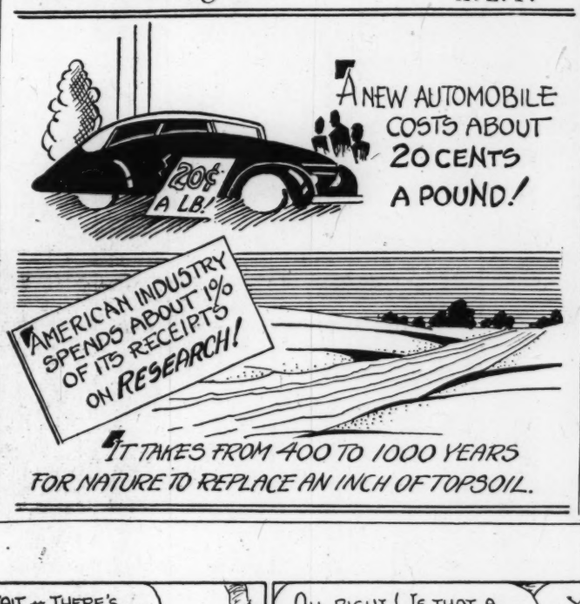
"2. Look for something pretty every day, and don't skip a day or it will not work.

"3. Do something for somebody every day.

"Now, mind, don't skip a day! That is all there is to it. Simple, yes; but it works!"

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Little Things

Santa Monica, Calif.

"Now, there's a girl I call a real Christian." The shoe repair man nodded toward his departing customer. "I've known her a long time and she practices Christianity just as much on Thursday as on Sunday. She came in a little while ago and wanted a pair of laces in one of those fancy new colors they're using now. I didn't have any, but I told her I'd order some when the agent comes next Friday. But she wanted to wear them tonight, so she said she'd look around town for them.

"Well, she came back just now and said she'd found out one of the biggest shops in town doesn't carry that color because it fades so quickly. The management tells the customers to get some ribbon at the 10-cent store. If she hadn't done that, I'd have stocked up on some stuff that I might not be able to sell.

"I know it seems like a little thing, but in a small place like mine, out of the main business district, the little things soon count up. If I put money into something I can't sell, it means quite a loss to me. She realizes that and went out of her way to come back and tell me what she'd learned. You'd be surprised how few people would have taken the trouble to do that. They'd just let me go ahead and order the laces.

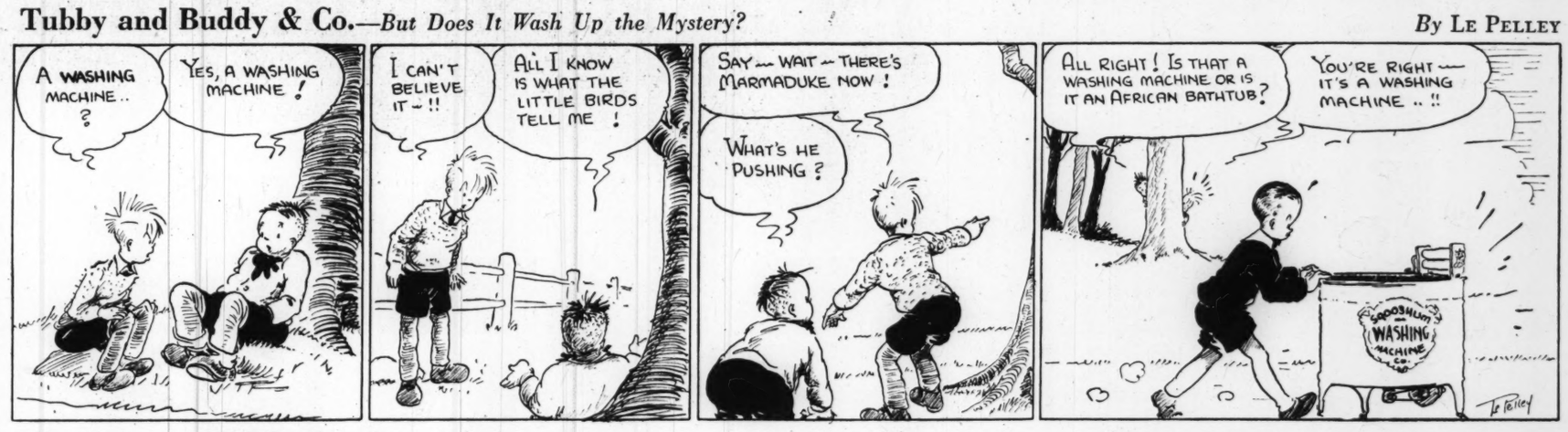
"But not that girl! She always tries to see the other fellow's side and then do some little thing like that to help him. Yes, sir, she's what I'd call a real Christian!"

Daily Quotation

THE LOAD becomes light which is cheerfully borne.—OVID.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*But Does It Wash Up the Mystery?*

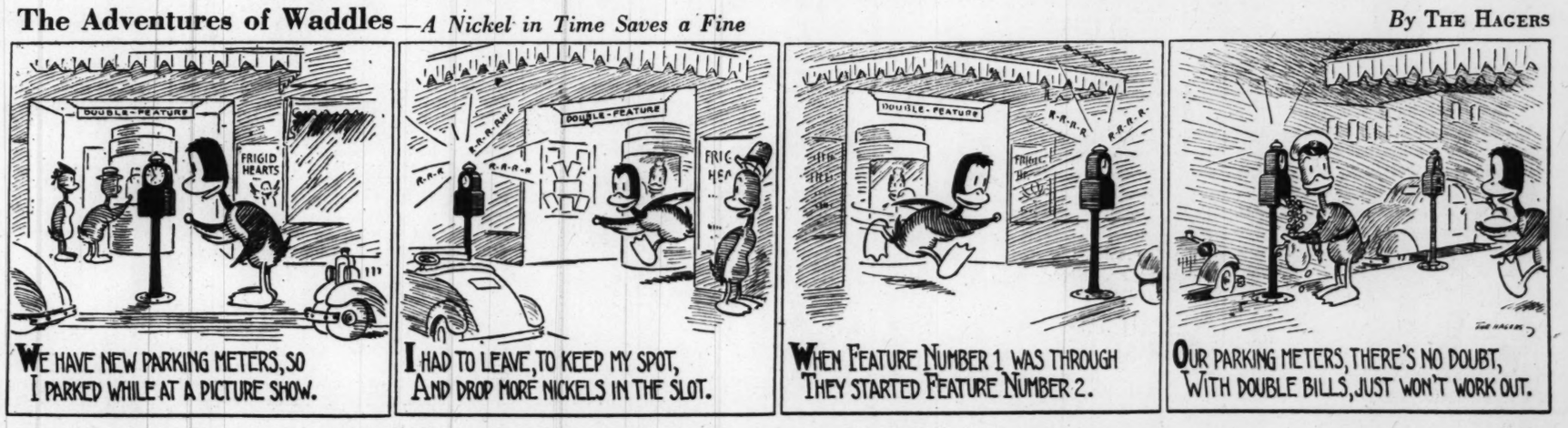
By LE PELLEY


A WASHING MACHINE .. ?
YES, A WASHING MACHINE !
I CAN'T BELIEVE IT -!!
ALL I KNOW IS WHAT THE LITTLE BIRDS TELL ME !
SAY — WAIT — THERE'S MARMADUKE NOW !
WHAT'S HE PUSHING ?
ALL RIGHT ! IS THAT A WASHING MACHINE OR IS IT AN AFRICAN BATHTUB?
YOU'RE RIGHT — IT'S A WASHING MACHINE .. !!
GOODYLUCK WASHING MACHINE CO.
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Whatever It Is—I'm It*

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Nickel in Time Saves a Fine*

By THE HAGERS


DOUBLE-FEATURE
FRIGID HEARTS
WE HAVE NEW PARKING METERS, SO I PARKED WHILE AT A PICTURE SHOW.
R-R-R-R-RING
I HAD TO LEAVE, TO KEEP MY SPOT, AND DROP MORE NICKELS IN THE SLOT.
WHEN FEATURE NUMBER 1 WAS THROUGH THEY STARTED FEATURE NUMBER 2.
OUR PARKING METERS, THERE'S NO DOUBT, WITH DOUBLE BILLS, JUST WON'T WORK OUT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A "Golden Age"

It is more or less natural that a physicist, measuring and working with material forces, should tend to explain social phenomena in terms of supposed physical causes. Dr. Robert A. Millikan, noted physicist and Chairman of the Executive Board of California Institute of Technology, speaking to the Merchants Association of New York last Thursday, forecast "a golden age ahead" unless the world should submit to a conquest of tyranny over freedom and reason.

Dr. Millikan considers that greater changes have come over humanity's manners of living within the last hundred years or less than during several thousand years before or than are likely during several hundred years ahead, though, with the reservation as to barbarianism, he expects a continuation of material progress expressed in standards of living. Seeking "the cause of that recent rapid and enormous change," he infers "it is found in the discovery and utilization of the means by which heat energy can be made to do man's work for him."

* * *

He describes the efficiency with which natural fuels are converted into horsepower, surveys the future of these and other sources of energy, such as oil, coal and solar heat. From these factors he deduces the probability "that we shall increase in ecomonic well-being . . . in just the proportion in which we continue to apply science and engineering to our industries and thus produce more and more in goods and services per man hour" with the leisure that connotes for intellectual and cultural improvement.

This is all encouraging in its way. It reminds us, even amidst misgivings as to peace, that we can and should be thankful nevertheless for those good things which mankind has, and that appreciation of these blessings is a powerful factor in the preservation of peace and extension of progress.

Yet it seems as if Dr. Millikan has left one element out of his analysis, or nearly so, possibly because of the terms of the discussion. It is not wholly omitted, for in his description of the great changes that have occurred in the last hundred years he mentions not only those in the external conditions of men, but also those "in his superstitions, . . . in his fundamental beliefs, in his philosophy, in his conception of religion, in his whole world outlook."

These have indeed been tremendous. Dr. Millikan deals largely in terms of forces. It is probably bootless to argue which came first, the chicken or the egg, but while the learned physicist points out that mechanical energy released great amounts of human energy for better purposes, it is also observably true that the nobler aspirations in man's nature, the inspirations of hope and love, the ideal of doing something worth while for his fellow man, have had a great deal to do with the endless research, the boundless effort and the devotion to purpose which found out and applied the methods of releasing and harnessing mechanical energy.

* * *

It is significant that within the hundred years of which Dr. Millikan speaks there has come about a great change, which his words may imply, in the popular conception—or at least the conception of many—as to the nature of God. While men for centuries have prayed to a single Deity, they long thought of Him as a far-off, mysterious, sometimes whimsical, vengeful or destructive Being. Millions of persons now have come to think of God as all-pervading Mind, an ever-present help, a loving Father and a kindly, reliable Counselor.

If we speak of power, surely this conviction, an understanding which has noticeably grown during the period in which Christian Science has been a part of the religious field, is a force in the lives of men. It, too, points a brighter future for mankind.

More Gas Tax Diversions?

Opponents of gas tax diversions in Massachusetts have been saying for some time that once this practice is started there is no limit to where it will be carried. New proposals to distribute $10,000,000 or so of state highway funds to towns and cities for relief of real estate taxpayers tend to bear this out.

Tax revenues paid by motorists for better roads are being dipped into annually as a "cover-up" for governmental failures in many states to curb waste and return to a pay-as-you-go policy. The average Massachusetts motorist pays in gasoline taxes, compulsory insurance, registration, licensing and excise fees almost $100 to use his automobile every year. Since the average motorcar value is set at around $400, the motorist pays the equivalent of $238 per $1,000 valuation, or more than six times the average $36 tax on real estate. On this basis, is seems a serious imposition to compel motorists to shoulder the burden of relieving real estate taxation.

What Massachusetts really needs—and this is the consensus of many clear-thinking public officials—are new sources of revenue that will spread the tax burden more equitably rather than shifting the load of one heavily taxed group upon the shoulders of another similarly pressed group. Governor Saltonstall submitted a program for broadening the tax base some time ago, and only recently he put forward an important economy plan. Either, or both, may be essential if the present high cost of government is not to force something like a general sales tax on the citizens of Massachusetts.

Consolidation Begins

Plan No. 1 by President Roosevelt under the Reorganization Act covers a large amount of territory. It involves, as he explains, a purpose to draw together practically all the independent agencies not exempted from the act and group them into three agencies, a Federal Security Agency, a Federal Works Agency and a Federal Loan Agency. A fourth section transfers the Bureau of the Budget and the National Resources Committee, for convenience, to the President's own executive office.

Obviously some sections of the plan are likely to be more attractive than others. Greatest value seems to lie in the consolidation of the WPA and the PWA under the new Federal Works Agency. Inclusion of the Bureau of Public Roads is logical but may involve some dislocations. Formation of the Federal Loan Agency to include the RFC, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, HOLC, FHA and Electric Farm and Home Authority, but assigning the Farm Credit Administration and Commodity Credit Corporation to the Department of Agriculture, is also a reasonably related grouping.

The Federal Security Agency is the least closely knit, bringing together the Social Security Board, the Employment Service from the Department of Labor, the Office of Education, Public Health Service, NYA and CCC. Whether the emphasis on finding employment can be maintained in an Employment Service more or less subordinated to paying unemployment benefits is problematical. The inclusion of the Health Service is evidently in expectation of health insurance.

It is noticeable that in all four sections combined the plan claims a saving of only $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 out of $235,000,000 administrative costs and out of an eight billion dollar budget. This emphasizes that relatively little economy can be expected so long as the Reorganization Act forbids elimination of governmental functions and exempts a large number of independent agencies.

On the whole, it may prove unfortunate that the President has lumped all these changes into one administrative plan, which Congress must accept or disapprove as a whole. If there should be an effort to prevent its going into effect, the resistance might most plausibly be on the proposition that it should be divided into four sections or plans which might be examined and passed upon individually.

New Labor Mediator

The brief history of many of the New Deal's more controversial agencies has been that they become less controversial in proportion as they are more ably and moderately administered. No agency could benefit more from such a historic process than the National Labor Relations Board, because of its proximity to the nexus of economic and social conflict. Consequently the general acclaim that has met President Roosevelt's appointment of Dr. William M. Leiserson, chairman of the National Mediation Board, to membership in the NLRB to succeed Donald Wakefield Smith may be more than an omen of personal popularity.

If Dr. Leiserson can help find a common denominator of agreement between Labor and Capital in the administration of the Wagner Labor Act, similar to that found by the Securities Exchange Commission between the Government and Wall Street, he may be more valuable than a panel of amendments to the Act. His experience in labor legislation and the good esteem in which he is held among men on both sides of labor's conference table indicate that the President has chosen a man well fitted for that important work.

That Roosevelt Dollar

The House of Representatives couldn't number enough noes last week against the extension for two years of the President's monetary powers, and consequently, so far as the House is concerned, the Executive may continue to purchase foreign silver, keep the gold content of the dollar only provisionally fixed, and manipulate with other members of the tri-power monetary pact the foreign value of the dollar.

The two latter powers should remain with the President. After all, no country has as yet shown any willingness even to stabilize its currency provisionally. The dollar thus remains alone in that category. If the power to change the gold content had been removed, that action would have permanently, instead of provisionally, stabilized the dollar. Such an act, in our opinion, should come at a world conference, not before it. The Stabilization Fund, which is intended to steady the exchange value of the dollar in harmony with other such funds abroad, is also a necessary power.

But for the continuance of the silver purchasing, there is no excuse. It has been a flat failure. One stated object was to push up the market price, but as Herbert M. Bratter pointed out in evidence before a Senate Committee, the world price is still lower than it was prior to the enactment of purchasing. Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, even feels that the purchasing is damaging to the domestic industry. Of course it is; the foreign purchases drove China off the silver standard, and thus deprived the silver mines of their leading customer. The industry will not feel the effects of this deprivation so long as it enjoys its present subsidy from the Treasury. But, when a free market returns, as it must some day, the industry will count the cost of the silver folly.

The Bookshelf

Diversities in the Main Stream

"Farm folks make the main stream of society, which may lift into any channel. Farm folks," said the mother of the three Denwoods, "have made rich men and poor men, laborers and Presidents and more farmers." If Emily Denwood had lived to see her children grow up she would have been confirmed in her opinion, because one of them, Beulah, married a man who made a fortune, Clint became a factory hand, and Flora belonged to the great middle class that bridged the chasm between the environment of her sister and that of her brother. These are the foremost characters in Hilda Morris's novel of American life, THE MAIN STREAM (New York: Putnam. $2.50.).

* * *

The Denwood children belonged to the third generation that had lived on a farm in the Finger Lakes region of New York State. Clint loved the farm and would have stayed there if his wife Millie had not nagged him into going west to work in her uncle's factory, to the uncle's disappointment and Clint's own great distaste. Flora made a fierce but futile attempt at carrying on the farm after Clint left, but her brother and sister wanted to lease it to a tenant, and she had to agree. She went to normal school, became a teacher, then a stock company actress, a teacher again, and a writer of children's books. As for Beulah, who had social ambitions quite beyond a farm, she was "the kind of person destined to land on the Park Avenues of the world."

The three kinds of setting, each presented with lively appreciation of lights and shadows, furnish wide variety and show that Miss Morris is an eager observer of American life, but the vitality of her characters is what gives flavor to her writing—to "The Main Stream" as to her earlier novel, "The Long View." Each of her characters, major or minor, has individuality and actuality, even Aunt Betsy Bane with her eccentricities. They are, in short, the kind of characters whose names we can remember after finishing the book.

* * *

Chief among them is Flora, who throughout her life managed to keep up her zest in living. Flora grew from a gawky, impetuous girl, as irresponsible as a puppy, into an energetic woman who never surrendered her conviction that living could be fun. Her gift was making other people glimpse that truth. The gifted actor who loved her said, "You shine through your flesh like a light. You always will shine." Other, less articulate friends said, "Flora is good fun." She even brightened the schoolroom and teachers' meetings.

Flora deplored class consciousness. She believed that angry persons like Clint's Millie and snobs like Beulah both fostered that feeling. There was too much harping upon comparisons. She and Beulah and Clint had diverged, but they all came from the main stream, which was farming stock, and in the end she and some of the fourth generation return, at least temporarily, to the farm from which the Denwoods sprang. Yet there is no end of diversity. Denwoods of the fourth generation became, respectively, a labor agitator, a capitalist, and a poet. The fact that it could be so is, at least in Miss Morris's implication, one of the good things about American life. Taken as a commentary on social relations or as a good story, told with wit and warmth, "The Main Stream" is refreshing.

W. K. R.

Strong Meat

My Mysterious Coachman

BRASOV, RUMANIA

It was a Sicule or Szekler or Székely. But I don't suppose you know what that is. You might think it a kind of Rumanian flower or pudding or rug. But it wasn't. It was my coachman.

And what kind of coachman? Well—ruddy-faced, robust, modest in his fees, smiling, kind to his horses. "That's all very nice," you may remark, "but where does the Sicule or Szekler or Székely come in? Is every glowing-cheeked, broad-shouldered Rumanian who's kind to horses, a Sicule?"

Oh, no. I didn't even say he was a Rumanian. That's the whole point. He's not a Rumanian. I mean he used not to be. Or rather his father used not to be. His father was a Hungarian. But his grandfather wasn't. At least, maybe he wasn't.

This ethnological confusion makes me giddy. Clattering round here in Brasov with this coachman is like looping the loop. I can't keep my bearings. Grandpa Szekler was a Rumanian; father Székely, a Hungarian; the son, my coachman, is a Rumano-Hungarian or a Hungaro-Rumanian; his son will be a Rumanian.

No, pardon me, that's wrong. I got mixed up. I was looking at the wrong book. Let's get it straight. The whole family, way back to the times of Árpád, some 1,000 years ago, was pure Hungarian. Why, they took their stand in these mountain fastnesses at the outposts of the state to defend Hungarianism. They are the very bulwarks of Hungary!

* * *

Well, say, you'll have to excuse me. That wasn't right either. I mean well, but made a mistake. This other book says something entirely different. My coachman is not Hungarian at all, but a pure Rumanian. He's a native. His grandpa was tending sheep right here on these mountain sides when the Roman Emperor Trajan invaded Dacia way back on page 297 of your Ancient History. He's an original Rumanian, denationalized.

So that's what a Székely is! A pure Hungarian. A pure Rumanian. A de-Hungarianized Hungarian. who was once a de-Rumanianized Rumanian. You must see, it's thrilling to ride about with such a cab driver. He is extremely famous. I feel as though I were associating with Mr. Caesar and Mr. Attila, which is certainly very distinguished company.

This ruddy-faced man with the leather coat and shiny black boots and fur cap belongs to a National Academy—to two in fact, the one at Bucharest and the one at Budapest. Whole rows of books, bearing the imprint of Academies, have been written about him. Scores of professors have toiled through long, weary nights to get acquainted with him. Two sovereign states vie with each other in claiming him. So you see he's no common personage. After this treat, I'm sure I won't care to go riding around with any ordinary cab driver.

What a prize I had, a four-in-one! Museum, history book, guide and coachman. Six hundred thousand of his brothers and sisters live in the mountains north of beautiful Brasov.

* * *

I felt as though I had a joke on the world. Professors and scholars, statesmen and diplomats were discussing my Székely, but there I was joy-riding around with him as though nothing was the matter.

Nobody really knows where he or his grandpa came from, or how they got up here in the Carpathian mountains, an island of Hungarian-speaking people cut off from the rest of the Magyars and living in the midst of Rumanians. Imagine yourself running about in a romantic city, without knowing how you got there! And being happy about it! All indifferent to big books, professors write concerning the shape of your head and the words in your language.

He has a tidy little home with flowers in the window. His wife wears a set of very full red skirts, black boots and a gray shawl. His seven-year-old, blue-eyed little girl is called Ilonka, or Elena, according to whether a Hungarian or Rumanian asks the name. István said she goes to a Hungaro-Rumanian school. I'm afraid she's being re-Rumanianized or de-Hungarianized, but she looked very pretty in the window, in spite of it all.

I suppose I ought to worry about my Székely, but I don't. I'll leave it to the professors. His mountains are superb. His cities are picturesque. He has a strong will, firm character, and a loyal nature. I like him very much; more than the books about him or the politicians that dispute over him. I hope the statesmen will bring tranquillity and neighborliness to this part of Europe and that I may often revisit the admirable "Székelyek" among their magnificent peaks.

R. H. M.

Peace by Immediate Treaty Revision

I believe that we should help the European democracies with munitions, materials and food to the full productive capacity of our fields and factories. The preservation of the British Empire—conceived in sin but nurtured in liberty—is of high importance to America. Without that empire the Monroe Doctrine would be impracticable. Today that empire is the greatest source and area of order and peace in the world; and its replacement by an empire committed to militarism, dictatorship and racial persecution would be a disaster. The defeat of Great Britain and France would raise the prestige of Fascism, would further its development here and in South America, and probably would end the democratic interlude in history. . . .

But I do not believe that we should help the European democracies with men. These democracies (and I do not hold it against them that, faced with danger and disorder, they are themselves becoming dictatorships) will fight not for democracy but for the material interests of their ruling minorities—for land, minerals, fuels, markets and usable, taxable, conscriptable population. These democracies, at Versailles, frustrated Woodrow Wilson by turning the League of Nations into a guarantor of their gains; they carved central Europe into dying fragments without regard to racial distribution or future peace; they seized great regions of the world's surface and, in effect, excluded their enemies from the minerals and fuels of those areas; they taught their enemies that such materials can be won only by superior force; and now they will draw all the world into war rather than surrender an inch of their spoils. . . .

Let us pledge our material aid to England and France under definite conditions, but let us pledge our deeper loyalty to an experiment in organized peace. . . . Instead of waging the next generation's wars for potential markets abroad let us create the next generation's jobs by enabling twenty million destitute Americans to buy those necessaries and comforts of life which our soil and our shops are so ready to produce.

Even now war may be avoided. If Mr. Chamberlain really wants peace let him invite the nations that took part in the last war to a conference for the revision of the Treaty of Versailles. By counting their guns and planes there, instead of unloading them upon non-combatants, they might for a decade give to Europe that unity which is the sole alternative to the expulsion of European commerce from the Far East. As for ourselves, let us guard against the excitement of our feelings by the new methods of communication that science has let loose upon a world so progressive in means and so unchanging in ends. Those who teach us to hate are secretly preparing us to fight—for them. We are not too proud to fight; there are many things dearer to us than peace. But we should now be intelligent enough to fight only for those vital purposes.

—WILL DURANT in the *New York Herald Tribune*.

Who Needs WPA?

"Washington—Among the thousands of telegrams pouring into the Senators' offices opposing any cut in WPA rolls are hundreds from chambers of commerce and business men. Those messages were a matter of much surprise. . . ."

Not to us, they weren't. We've been saying in this place almost every day for two weeks (and off and on for the past five years) that business would be the first to suffer should the slash go through—that "retrenchment" by Congress would mean retrenchment in personal expenses by the 10,000,000 frightened families in the lowest income group.—*New York Post.*

The Wide Horizon

Big Chief's Constitution

By Ta-De-Win

Big Chief drew the middle and index fingers of his right hand across his lips, the Indian sign that signified speaking one thing and doing just the opposite. Big Chief mused that if people weren't two-tongued there would be no trouble anywhere in the world. He had been hearing a lot about the difficulties European countries were having, as some Washington visitors had appeared to hurry him up with the Constitution to which his Indians were entitled. So now he sat in what he pleased to call his "office" since he was Head Chief, and thought the matter over.

Big Chief knew he had been slow about that Constitution but as he listened to his distinguished visitors discussing world politics, he wondered: Why bother about putting things down on paper when it didn't seem to do much good? Big Chief didn't want to feel hurried for it was a responsible task to frame a Constitution that both his Indians and Washington would like. However he promised to have something ready for them before another moon. He wished the white folks wouldn't rush about in such a frantic manner. He liked those representatives from Washington and wished he might show them what his Indians were doing, what their problems were and perhaps drive them out to see his Indians' farms.

* * *

Big Chief beamed, for he had practically decided what his Constitution should be, in view of that two-tongued gesture. No lengthy, technical affair for him which nobody could understand, but something simple, something to live by such as their ancient chiefs would have approved. Those chiefs had their Constitutions, only theirs were written up there and Big Chief tapped his forehead to emphasize his thoughts.

He had listened attentively as his recent guests had spoken about mighty rulers overseas who had taken land that didn't belong to them and driven people out of homes they loved and brought unhappiness to many. Big Chief could understand that. Hadn't Indians been moved from land to land in the past, never knowing, when they started to till a plot, how long they might stay before the land was claimed by another? He could readily sympathize with the homeless and hungry and destitute overseas and he would have his Indians give something to these unfortunate people, for they were always glad to help.

Everything about his Constitution was clear to Big Chief now. White folks were always talking about a Golden Rule, doing unto others as they would be done by or something like that. Well, that had always been the Indians' code and he was going to have it the main idea in his Constitution along with the two-tongued sign. Once his Indians agreed to it they would keep faith for he knew them. Even the young Indians who were sometimes impatient with the older ones. Down deep in their hearts they were true Indians. He would ask his sometimes too-smart nephew, who had just come back from college, to word his Constitution so as to impress the Washington delegation.

The laws of his Constitution could be counted on the fingers of one hand for they were:

Honor the old,
Share with the destitute,
Don't take what isn't yours,
Break no promises and
Don't be two-tongued.

His Indians could very well understand those rules and he would have them memorize them as Indians did when they had no books.

* * *

The more he thought about his Constitution the more he wished he could give it to the world. In the old days there had been what whites would call Indian apostles who had brought a peace message to Indians, as Hiawatha, who united the then Five Nations of New York and formed that wonderful democracy known as the Indians of the Long House. Perhaps such a peace messenger would appear again and proclaim his, Big Chief's Constitution, to all the world, only it wasn't so much his, as the wise chiefs who had gone before, and Big Chief resolved that his Indians should be worthy of such ancestors, who had needed no written guarantee of peace and happiness.

Big Chief looked at the setting sun, heaved a deep sigh of relief and resolved to seek out his smart nephew this very evening, tell him the gist of his Constitution and ask him to dress his simple rules up with legal phraseology so as to have some kind of a Constitution that would both satisfy Washington and keep his Indians to their ancient code of kindness, honesty and simplicity. Personally he didn't think they needed anything more than not to be two-tongued. And again drawing his index and middle fingers across his lips he started out for a long, long walk.